The Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1872.

...her unusually wintry for the season ...es to prevail over a very large section of the country—east and west, north ...th, not excepting Chicago, the hub, ...and down the Mississippi Valley ...s snow falling yesterday, the State ...nessee being visited by the heaviest ...n an unusually severe season.

...bridge of the Union Pacific Railway ...Omaha and Council Bluffs was ...yesterday, for the first time, by a ...rain, which deposited goods on the ...de. Nearly all parties to the contro... ...laim a victory, the fact being, that ...angement made is a patched-up com... ...which will require further mending ...ong.

...rms Sale Investigating Committee ...National Senate had Carl Schurz be... ...esterday; but, though he was cross... ...ed sharply by Carpenter, nothing ...ited which afforded the slightest jus... ...for Conkling's barefaced insinua... ...Schurz or Sumner had been hold... ...triotic communication with aliens ...bject of the alleged illegal sales.

...re have been different versions of ...ago Relief bill published in Chica... ...append hereto a copy, as it passed ...te, of the second section, the only ...erning which there has been any ...f statement:

...2. That there shall be allowed and ...er such regulations as the Secretary of ...ry shall prescribe, on all materials im... ...e and actually used in buildings erect... ...te of buildings burned by said fire, a ...of the import duties paid on the same: ...That said materials shall have been ...and used during the term of *one year* ...*after the passage of this act.*

...eged synopsis of Earl Granville's ...Secretary Fish's last note on the ...question is published. It repre... ...British Government as declining ...from its positive attitude toward ...sion at Geneva of claims for indi... ...ges; but at the same time willing ...those claims to arbitration by the ...Board, along with counter claims, ...issue entirely separate from the ...ims on either side. To judge from ...expressions of both parties in ...t, this is about as far as Great ...ready to go toward a final settle...

...British House of Commons, yester... ...tion was made by the member from ...reland, censuring the Government ...ering with a party demonstration ...nderry. The Chief Secretary for ...defending the Government, an... ...hat he should soon bring in a bill ...eal of the act under which party ...s are now prohibited—an addi... ...cation that the policy of the Gov... ...elative to the Republican and other ...yal demonstrations is to trust to the ...e-tested loyalty of the British pub... ...for" such demonstrations and ...rs, rather than to bring down the ...law too rigorously. At the ...of Disraeli, the motion of con... ...withdrawn.

...ding produce markets were less ...esterday, but generally higher. ...quiet at 10c per brl advance, clos... ...50 cash, $11.60a11 65 seller April, ...0 seller May. Lard was steady at ...per 100 lbs cash, $8.40 seller ...$8.50a8.52 1-2 seller May. High... ...e firm at 84c per gallon. Flour ...c higher, and rather more active. ...s 1-2c higher, closing at ...cash, $1.23 1-4a123 3-8 seller ...$1.28 1-2a1.28 5 8 seller May. ...s 1-2a3-4c higher, but closed ...8a38 1-8c cash; 38 3 8a38 1-2c seller ...42 1-2a42 5 8c seller May. Oats ...g and nearly 1-2c higher, at 30 7-8c ...8a31 1-4c seller April, and 34 3-4c ...y. Rye was firm at 1c advance, at ...egular No. 2. Barley was steady ...active, at 51c for regular No. 2. ...were fairly active and steady at ...for common to choice. The cattle ...markets were active and strong ...ay's prices.

...atorial farce over the tariff con... ...terday, and drew out—what is so ...days as to be accounted almost a ...n—a speech from Mr. Morton, the ...member from Indiana. Mr. Morton ...sion (we believe it was while de... ...tea and coffee clause) to refer to ...nati Convention as "a morgue of ...icians"—in contradistinction, we ...to his ideal of the Republican ...ich he would make the pest-house ...rotten that they ought to be ...eked out his speech by inter... ...Protectionists in the Senate ...the profits of manufactures in ...States. The replies averaged 8 ...nd it was doubtless the purpose of ...r to send them to the country as ...t in favor of licensed robbery; ...forgetting, or ignoring, that ...ent is most likely on watered ...exaggerated valuations; or, that, ...turers are not making more than ...when they are licensed by the ...t to collect from the people a ...ging from 20 to 800 per cent, it is ...e whole system of prohibitory ...n" is a system of dog-eat-dog, and ...damaging to the manufacturers ...than it is to the people at large.

...ernor's office was still in a state of ...rday on the subject of the Burnt ...ill, which he still refused to sign ...rtain modifications, which should ...m to him less revolutionary than ...t condition. He wants a law to ...rippled by the fire, and not one ...titles which did not exist before ...e wants to avoid the violent pro... ...ing up titles upon parol evidence, ...shes to see the judicial function ...ing upon the validity and neces... ...ain abstract books entrusted to ...of the local Courts, and not to ...Commissioners. In deference to ...of the Governor, and the urgent ...Cook County for some kind of a ...s subject, the Senate yesterday ...ll back the bill from the Gover... ...ds, with a view to amend... ...esides the changes suggest... ...will probably receive, as ...sections, Mr. Woodard's ...the prevention of ex... ...part of abstract men, ...Dore's, for the punish... ...ose persons who undertake to get ...is recorded; also, doubtless, some ...features. This will, of course, ...ll back to the House.

...amending the public school laws ...s has gone to the Governor for ...and the bill for the collection of ...ties has already received that

...in the Senate, yesterday, upon ...ment to Sherman's Tariff bill, ...the duties from tea and coffee, ...arkable one. Only thirteen Sena... ...to vote "Nay," and a majority of ...of the class who go for a high ...everything, on general principles. ...necessary for us to explain that ...umbull, Schurz, and others, in... ...rational tariff, who voted with ...ity, were actuated by no ...but by a clear and conscien... ...ption of the fact, which ought to ...ble to any schoolboy outside of ...States Senate, that the $31,000,000 ...derived annually from the tariff on ...can be collected with more ...Government, less hardship to the ...and less derangement to business ...than the same amount could be ...almost any other article of com... ...or instance, the manufacturers' ...merated in the second section of ...which Mr. Sherman, as a conse... ...the tea and coffee episode, imme... ...off from his begrudged allow... ...per cent abatement. The result ...tea and coffee amendment serves ...that the Senate is prepared to ...the Finance Committee the House ...g the duties on those articles, ...in it before the session is over, ...any digested plan of revenue re... ...be agreed upon.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 228.

WASHINGTON.

Further Debate on the Tariff Bill in the Senate.

An Amendment Adopted Placing Tea and Coffee on the Free List.

Proposed Conference of Committees of the Two Houses on the Tariff Question.

Testimony Taken by the Custom House and Sale of Arms Committees.

Petition from Female Mormons Against the Admission of Utah.

Bill in Preparation Placing Lumber on the Free List.

How President Grant Feels on the Question of His Renomination.

Mr. Dawes' Reply to the Recent Speech of Senator Sherman.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREE TEA AND COFFEE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—By the surprising vote of 35 to 13, the Senate to-day passed an amendment to Sherman's Tariff bill, putting tea and coffee on the free list. This result completely astounded the Ohio Senator, who confidently expected that the rate of reduction agreed upon by his Committee would about meet the wishes of the Senate. In view of this action, Sherman said that one of two courses must be pursued; either to commit the bill to the Finance Committee, or else strike out the second section, which provides 10 per cent reduction on all manufactured articles entering into general use. When the Senate adjourned a motion to the latter effect was pending. It has been suggested, in view of the demoralizing effect which the desultory action of both Houses in tariff measures not only has on the business interests of the country, but also upon the systematic labors of the Ways and Means Committee, that a conference of the Finance Committees of both Houses be held for the purpose of having a harmonious understanding upon revenue measures. It is understood, on the best authority, that this conference will be held immediately. The action of the Senate to-day does not, as is erroneously supposed, make of the Free Tea and Coffee bill a law, although both Houses have voted to this effect. The vote is only important as indicating that it is now within the power of the Senate to compel the Finance Committee to report the original House Free Tea and Coffee bill at any time and pass it. All the members of the Senate Finance Committee voted against free tea and coffee except Scott.

GRANT'S POSITION.

The *Republican* this morning has the following editorial:

"President Grant's position on the subject of the nomination for the Presidency, as well as for the Vice Presidency, is this: He has never asked anyone to vote for his own renomination, or in the slightest way to work for it. He feels that it is for the people, through their representatives in National Conventions assembled, to say who shall, or who shall not, be their standard-bearers. If they decide that he is the man who, of all men, ought to lead them in the campaign whose shadow is already upon us, as they decided during the rebellion and after, when rebellion came to an end, very good. He will accept the responsibility and duty to which he is called. If not, he will stand by the party and its organization all the same. If he is renominated, and had the choice of a candidate with him on the ticket, he would probably select Mr. Colfax. Their relations have always been, as our Indiana contemporary says, of the most agreeable character. Mr. Colfax has never interfered in any way with the Executive in the difficult and thankless matter of appointments and patronage. He has not, as other Vice Presidents have done, asked to be allowed any voice in the selection of appointments, even to reward his own friends; and, if renominated and re-elected, would probably maintain the same course in future."

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means expect to be able to report their Tariff bill by the first of April.

SOLDIERS' TITLES TO LAND.

Through the persistency of Senators Logan and Windham, the Senate to-day passed the bill allowing the time of service of soldiers in the Union army, or their widows or heirs, to be deducted from the time which, under the Homestead laws, is usually required to perfect titles.

A BILL PLACING LUMBER ON THE FREE LIST.

A bill is now being drawn up, which will be introduced in the House next Monday, placing lumber on the free list.

DAWES REPLIES TO SHERMAN.

Mr. Dawes, to-day, obtained leave to print a reply to Senator Sherman's recent criticism of his remarks upon the national balance sheet for the ensuing fiscal year, while the Postal Appropriation bill was under discussion, a fortnight ago. In that speech Mr. Dawes maintained that, unless there was a great and unexpected increase of the revenue from customs or a reduction of expenditures, we shall be obliged to borrow nearly $11,000,000 to pay to the sinking fund without one dollar going toward the decrease of the public debt. Senator Sherman, in his remarks introducing the Tariff bill, last Friday, reviewed Mr. Dawes' reckoning and disputed his conclusions, maintaining that we should finish the year with a surplus of $14,000,000. The key of Mr. Dawes' answer to-day is in its closing sentence, in which he says that Senator Sherman, in his computation, omits the bills passed by the House affecting the results like the free coal, salt, tea, and coffee, the $10,000 pension, and then adds $14,000,000 for increased customs, chiefly to be obtained through the increased consumption consequent upon the Chicago fire. Mr. Dawes adheres fully to every statement in his previous speech, and says that a careful review, instead of showing that the fears he expressed were unfounded, makes it clear that the occasion for them is more and more apparent every day. The truth is, that the Chairmen of the two Committees proceed upon an entirely different basis in their computations, each conclusion being correct upon its own premises, and entirely independent of the other. The best point in Mr. Dawes' reply, outside of its statements of mathematical facts, is, where he calls attention to Senator Sherman's logic upon the effects of the Chicago fire. The appropriation of $4,000,000 for a public building at Chicago Mr. Sherman struck out of the account, on the ground that our additional receipts on duty-paid goods would amount to more than twice that sum. To this Mr. Dawes answers that the computation, without deducting the $4,000,000 for the public building, includes the whole increase of revenue indirectly caused by the fire, which it also makes the basis of next year's estimates. This permits the counting of the $4,000,000 twice in the present year; also, the counting of the whole over again next year. Mr. Dawes repeats, in the closing paragraph that his only purpose is to show that his figures are entitled to the confidence of the House, and in this even Senator Sherman would be likely to admit he had succeeded.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Schurz, to-day, testified before the Senate Committee on the Sale of Arms as to the manner in which he first obtained information about the sale of arms for the French Government to Remington. About a week before the Christmas vacation the copy of a letter from Remington to Le Cesne was shown to him by a Congressman, the same as appeared in the preamble to Sumner's resolution. He did not know, of his own knowledge, how the copy was obtained. He said he did not feel at liberty to tell the name of the member, but thought that the gentleman might have no objection himself to do so. It was not Sumner, however. In reply to the question whether he had any knowledge of any officer of the Government receiving money from the sales, the witness replied that a good deal of information came to him from third persons, in confidence. He thought this information could be procured by the Committee as evidence. Mr. Carpenter, who had asked the question from what persons Schurz obtained his information, said that he would waive it for the present. Schurz, in the course of his examination, said that he did not obtain this information from persons other than citizens.

During the proceedings Senator Hamlin said he held in his hand an article from the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* and transferred it to Senator Schurz, who read it, saying that that paper was printed in Berlin, and was an official organ. The following sentence occurs therein: "We believe we are well-informed when we say that our Government takes no interest, or at most only a negative one, in the question Mr. Sumner has brought before the American Senate."

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The New York Custom House Investigation Committee met this afternoon, when the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was read:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1872.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, covering a certain resolution by the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, I have the honor to furnish the Committee with the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the several Collectors of the port of New York since March, 1869, in relation to the general order business. My views in regard to the expediency of employing warehouses under control of steamship companies for the storage of unclaimed goods are stated in this correspondence; and I refer especially to my letters of June 1st and 9th, 1870. The suggestion made by me to the Collector of Customs at New York, that warehouses of steamship companies might be used for the storage of unclaimed goods, always contemplated that the storehouses shall be placed under the exclusive control of officers of the United States, and that owners and managers of steamships and employees of steamship companies should be treated precisely as other persons would be treated, and should be excluded from all management of warehouses. In reply to the third resolution of the Committee I have the honor to say that the correspondence will show that the law for the distribution of the General Order business lately introduced by the Collector at New York received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. In making the approval, however, as will appear from the correspondence, it was understood by me that the storehouses owned by the steamship companies would be used if the companies were willing to allow them to be used upon the conditions heretofore stated. My views and opinion as to the best plan provided for the storage of unclaimed goods are given in my letter to you, December 30, 1871. Respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Hon. William A. Buckingham, Chairman, etc.

The afternoon was occupied in the examination of John J. O'Brien, a weigher in the New York Custom House. He was appointed to that office in 1870, shortly after Murphy was appointed Collector. In the fall of that year he was President of the Eighth District Republican Association. He detailed the manner in which members of Republican organizations were approached by members of the Tammany ring, and in many cases were influenced by the money of the gang. He himself had been approached by Mr. Tweed, who promised him a guarantee for his entire fortune if he would allow himself to be used in the Republican organization for the purposes of Tammany. He told Tweed to put himself in his place, and he would then find out what his answer ought to be. Tweed then said, "Then we can't agree," but proposed to witness to exert his influence in specific ways. Witness was closely interrogated by Senator Casserly, but objected to giving the name of the delegate who arranged for his interview with Tweed, only for the reason that the delegate was now an invalid. The interview to which he referred took place at Tweed's private room, at the office of the Board of Public Works.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: David Hadley, Agent to the Pottawatomie Indians, Kansas; M. P. Freeman, Receiver of Public Moneys, Elko, Nev.; Reuben Reynolds, Receiver of Public Moneys, Detroit, Mich. Registers of Land Offices: John Mayhugh, Elko, Nev.; A. Campbell, Marquette, Mich.; William A. Newton, Detroit, Mich.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

P. O. Roberts has been appointed Gauger of the Fifth Tennessee District.

COST OF CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The amount paid to unsuccessful contestants of seats for the last Congress was $113,000.

THE KU-KLUX CASES.

The Supreme Court took up to-day case No. 10, original *ex parte*, Jefferson Greer. This is one of the South Carolina cases under the Enforcement act of May 1870, and Messrs. Stanberry and Johnson failing to get the constitutionality of the law before the Court in the case of Avery and others on a certificate on a division in the Court below on questions raised on a motion to quash, moved for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* to bring up this case for review, the Court below having refused to discharge the prisoner on a writ of *habeas corpus*. After some conversation between the Court and Counsel the matter was taken under advisement.

NAVAL.

The Secretary of the Navy will probably issue on Monday the sentence of the naval court martial in the case of Captain Thomas H. Stevens, late of the Guerriere, charged with the mismanagement of his vessel and running her ashore on the Italian coast.

A naval board of inquiry, of which Commodore W. E. Leroy is President, has been ordered to inquire into the case of Captain Egbert Thompson, who is charged with endangering the safety of the Canandaigua by towing her through heavy ice and injuring her sheathing.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

BILL TO REFUND CERTAIN DUTIES.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill was passed to refund to the Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company certain duties paid on railroad iron.

RIGHTS OF VESSEL-OWNERS.

The bill was also passed defining the rights of part owners of vessels as to a selection of Captains.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill to enable discharged soldiers and sailors, and their widows, to acquire homesteads and public lands.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Tariff bill came up, but Mr. WINDOM asked that it be laid aside, so that the Homestead bill might be passed.

Mr. LOGAN said that 400 soldiers had petitioned for its passage.

Mr. SHERMAN objected.

On a call of the yeas and nays, 27 voted to lay the Tariff bill aside, to 10 against.

Messrs. LOGAN, WINDOM, and STEWART then advocated the Soldiers' Homestead bill, and it was passed.

MORMON PETITION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a memorial, signed by over 400 women of Utah, strongly deprecating the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State. In the letter addressed to the Vice President, accompanying the memorial, a committee of five ladies state that a large majority of the signers have been residents of Utah and members of the Mormon Church for many years; that numbers of them have had personal and very bitter experience of the practical workings of polygamy, and that they have every reason to believe that their wrongs would be continued and greatly intensified by the admission of Utah into the Union and consequent accession of power to the Mormon priesthood. The papers were ordered printed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Bills were reported as follows:

Mr. POMEROY from the Committee on Lands to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain; repealing the Pre-emption laws and providing for homestead settlements only.

Mr. CALDWELL, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, extending for three years the act for final adjustment of land claims in Louisiana, Florida, and Missouri.

INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) introduced a bill repealing the acts granting lands and certain privileges in the Indian Territory to railroad companies.

TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. MORTON said the whole Prohibitory Tariff was an obsolete idea. Free Trade was out of the question, and that the doctrine generally accepted by the American people at this time seemed to be a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to discriminate in favor of American industry. On this tariff question the political parties were divided, and the position of the Democrats seemed to be that they were opposed to a reduction of duties on articles in the production of which their particular States were interested, and in favor of a liberal reduction on all other articles.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) said the Democrats were in favor of reducing the duties on all articles.

Mr. MORTON read from the Democratic platform of 1868 on the question of tariff, and said he understood there was to be a new party formed in that political morgue which had been opened in Cincinnati for the reception of bodies; which bodies, he thought, would not be recognized after the meeting by their best friends. That movement had started on a Free-Trade basis, but it was feared that it would not work well, so it was decided it should be neutral on the tariff question. The tariff, he said, was a question of labor and wages more than anything else. Wages in England were about seven-twelfths of American wages, and in Germany and Belgium they were only one-third as much as in the United States, and with such a disparity in wages, it was idle to suppose that our industries could thrive without protection. There was an impression abroad that American manufacturers were making enormous profits. He believed this to be erroneous, and he asked Mr. Anthony to state his opinion as to the average profit of manufacturing in Rhode Island during the last five years.

Mr. ANTHONY said he thought it could not be more than 8 per cent.

Mr. MORTON asked Mr. Morrill (Vt.) his opinion on the subject.

Mr. MORRILL said that during the war some of the New England manufacturers had made large profits, chiefly by the great rise in the value of raw material they had on hand at the beginning of the war, but that their profits on an average did not exceed 8 per cent.

Mr. MORTON asked Mr. Scott to state the average profits of the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCOTT could not state the average throughout the State, but said in his region—the Juniata iron region—very few of those who had established manufactories had been able to maintain themselves through the period of depression that had come on the trade.

Mr. MORTON said further that, while he was in favor of a tariff which would protect American industry, he did not favor a Prohibitory tariff, but one which would produce a healthy competition between American and foreign producers. The tariff could never be regarded as settled. It must be adjusted from time to time.

Passing to details, he said he was in favor of placing tea and coffee, and coal on the free list, and reducing the duty on salt, and on textile fabrics.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) thought we could not afford to make tea and coffee free yet, but favored a reduction of the duty.

The question was then taken on Mr. Scott's amendment, putting tea and coffee on the free list. It was carried by the following vote:

YEAS.

Alcorn,	Frelinghuysen,	Pomeroy,
Anthony,	Gilbert,	Pratt,
Boreman,	Goldthwaite,	Ramsey,
Caldwell,	Hill,	Rice,
Cameron,	Hitchcock,	Robertson,
Chandler,	Howe,	Sawyer,
Clayton,	Kellogg,	Scott,
Cooper,	Kelly,	Stewart,
Corbett,	Morton,	Vickers,
Davis (W. Va.),	Norwood,	West,
Edmunds,	Nye,	Windom—35.
Ferry (Mich.),	Osborne,	

NAYS.

Ames,	Hamlin,	Sherman,
Blair,	Johnston,	Sumner,
Conkling,	Morrill (Vt.),	Trumbull,
Fenton,	Schurz,	Wright—13.
Hamilton (Md.),		

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to strike out the second section of the bill reducing the duties 10 per cent on cotton, woollens, silks, iron, steel, and other metals, earthenware, and glassware, leather, rubber, oilcloth, etc.

Mr. SHERMAN favored the motion, and said that if Mr. Morrill had not anticipated him, he would have moved on behalf of the Committee to strike out the second section, and also to retain the duty on rice. He argued that the question of repealing the duties on tea and coffee was now settled, and he advised the business men of the country to make their arrangements accordingly; but putting those articles on the free list would strike off over $31,000,000 of revenue, and no further material reduction of the tariff could be made unless we were to retain our internal revenue taxes, and stop all payments on the principal of the national debt.

Mr. TRUMBULL argued that the second section ought to be retained, because the articles embraced in it were largely used by the masses, and were, in fact, necessaries of life.

The Senate, without voting on the pending motion, adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEMORIAL.

A memorial was presented from the National Board of Trade, asking for a modification of the importation law of 1870, so as to allow spirits the advantages of the act.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

On motion of Mr. McCrary, $4,490 was paid to Cessna for expenses in contesting the seat of B. F. Myers, of Pennsylvania.

A large number of private bills were passed. Adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

Bills Approved by the Governor—Fatal Shooting Affray at Chatham.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 22.—A snow-storm commenced this morning and continued all day, though not much snow remains on the ground.

The following bills have been approved and filed with Secretary of State to-day: An act in regard to wills; in force July 1, 1872; an act in regard to practice in actions of ejectment; in force July 1, 1872; an act to secure to all persons freedom in the selection of an occupation, profession, or employment; in force July 1, 1872. Under the provisions of this law women can be elected or appointed to any office or practice as lawyers. An act to change the times of holding courts in the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit, and to repeal an act therein named; in force immediately. An act in regard to Attorneys-General and States-Attorneys; in force July 1, 1872. An act to provide for the erection and maintenance of bridges by two or more towns; in force July 1, 1872. An act to exempt the homestead from forced sale, and to provide for settling off the same, and to exempt certain personal property from attachment and sale on execution and from distress for rent; in force July 1, 1872. An act in regard to mills and millers, and dams for mills, and other machinery and navigation; in force July 1, 1872. An act to prevent the destruction of fish in the State of Illinois, and to secure the unobstructed passage of fish in all the waters of this State, wherein they were once accustomed to be found; in force July 1, 1872. An act in regard to judgments to decrees, and the manner of enforcing the same by execution, and to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution or decree; in force July 1, 1872. An act to make the certificates of the Register or Receiver of any Land Office of the United States *prima facie* evidence; in force July 1, 1872. An act to provide for the collection of revenue, and for the sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes on special assessments for State, county, municipal, or other purposes; in force immediately. An act to make an appropriation to pay the debts of the State Reform School; in force July 1, 1872.

James Mann was fatally shot at Chatham, yesterday, by a fellow named Neal Lewis, who fled as soon as the shot was fired. No reason is known for the act. A large force of people are after Neal, and he will no doubt soon be arrested.

MICHIGAN.

Arrest of a State Officer for Circulating a Scurrilous Publication.

LANSING, Mich., March 22.—Captain Charles A. Edmonds, Commissioner of the State Land Office, was arrested last night and quietly taken to Indianapolis to answer to the charge of having deposited in the Post Office at Laporte, Ind., five hundred copies of a scurrilous sheet reflecting upon the character of E. H. Porter, a reputable merchant of this city, formerly Deputy Commissioner of the Land Office, under a previous Administration, and for a few months under Edmonds, by whom he was discharged. The parties have had a bitter feud ever since, and Edmonds, his bad associates and indiscretions, had given Porter occasion to condemn him. The papers were mailed March 9, and were directed to all the members of the Legislature and many citizens of Lansing. The affair has caused considerable excitement, and the House this morning adopted a resolution calling for a Committee of Investigation, with the intent to prepare articles of impeachment, and secure the removal of Edmonds from office, if the facts justify such action. There is no power anywhere to do this, unless he is impeached.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Memphis had a heavy snow-storm yesterday.

—The Oregon Republican State Convention endorses Grant and Colfax.

—One of the mills of the North Andover, Mass., Mill Company, owned by General William Sutton, was totally destroyed by fire, together with its machinery, Thursday.

—Dr. J. B. Dillingham, a well-known dentist, of Boston, is alleged to have absconded, leaving numerous creditors unsatisfied.

—John O'Neil, charged with aiding in the robbery and murder of a man named Atkinson, some twelve miles from Memphis, Tenn., last January, was arrested, in St. Louis, yesterday.

—It seems that the reported removal of General Henderson as Collector of the Fifth Illinois Revenue District, was a canard, and that the nomination of the new man, George O. Sands, was really meant for the Fifth District of Maryland.

—Steamers America, from Havre, and Cuba, from Liverpool, have arrived at Halifax short of coal. Cunard & Co will supply the Cuba, but the America will have to wait for coal, the supply being detained by the snow blockade.

—The injunction to resume the collection of taxes for road purposes in Ohio township, in Bureau County, is sustained by the Circuit Court. The next question will be the validity of the bonds, which is to be tried at the next term of Court.

—Yesterday as Mr. Allen Hartung and son, of Green Township, Summit County, were returning home from Akron at the A. & G. W. Railroad crossing, their team became frightened and ran before an approaching train. The son and both horses were instantly killed. Mr. Hartung was seriously injured.

—Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has written a letter, stating that the report of Arbitrators in the matter of the Fox River and Wisconsin Improvement, as presented to Congress by the Secretary of War, will be accepted. Governor Fairchild is now in Washington, and laboring earnestly in the interests of the measure.

That Memphis Bank.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your Washington correspondence in THE TRIBUNE of this morning, under the heading of "A Word About Hulburd," appears the following paragraph. Speaking of the failure of a Memphis bank, the writer says:

Rutter, the President of the bank in question, was summoned to Washington, and told that he must secure the cash on his capital stock. He proceeded to Nashville, and had to work in the lobby to get the State to forward its bonds as it had agreed. This work in the Legislature cost money, which was paid out of the bonds of the bank, *under the conditions of carpet-baggery*, and modern legislation.

Your correspondent is mistaken in his facts. The Legislature, at that time, was as free from carpet-baggery as it is to-day. What Rutter did was to get his bank designated as the Fiscal Agent and State Depository for Memphis. Then he bribed poor old Dr. Stanford, the State Treasurer, a life-long Democrat and follower of Andrew Johnson,—a native, or for many years a resident, of East Tennessee,—to deposit, in his (Rutter's) bank over $60,000 of United States bonds belonging to the School Fund of the State. No other State official knew anything about it. As soon as Governor Brownlow ascertained the fact, he sent a message to the Legislature, and had an Investigating Committee appointed, who succeeded in recovering about half of the proceeds of the bonds. The poor, disgraced Treasurer, unable to stand the storm of indignation which was launched against him, committed suicide. Rutter and the others who got him into the scrape have thus far failed to imitate his action. I know nothing of Mr. Hulburd's agency in the matter; but the carpet-baggers of the South have enough of their own sins to bear, without assuming those of the robbers of the School Fund of Tennessee; and it is due to them, and the truth of history, that this explanation should be made.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

CHICAGO, March 22.

An Indignant Editor.

From the Ohio State Journal.

It seems impossible to get the name "Binghamton, New York," into an Ohio newspaper. We have laboriously printed it, in the manuscript, and the compositor always thinks the p must have been left out by accident, and he puts it "Binghampton." Then we have tried writing it with a p, and afterwards strike out the p, in the most obtrusive manner possible,—but the intelligent compositor thinks this is the result of a fit of emotional insanity, and the word appears regularly as before, "Binghampton." Then we have corrected it in the proof, with the vigorous *dele*, which is the sign in all languages for the proof-reader's "take-out," and it comes up, like Banquo's ghost (only the other and first), as "Binghamdton." It is no use. You can't convince any printer that the name of the respectable old party the town was called for was Bingham, and not Binghamp, any more than you can convince him there is no such word as ærial, and that, instead of being a dipthong, the first two vowels are separate syllables, thus—a-e-ri-al. We give it up. Put it ærial, and æronaut, and cotemporary, and reportorial, and newspaporial, and Idiotic Asylum, and Binghampton, and Bedamtoyou. But if we had our way we would hang the first idiotic reportorial cotemporary that says ærial newspaperially, or send him to Binghampton in a balloon without any æronaut to steer the machine. Nobody but a natural-born fool would say "newspaporial" any way. Such a word ought to burst the gullet of any man who uses it.

Proposed Strike of Canadian Printers.

TORONTO, Canada, March 22.—The Typographical Society of Toronto, acting in concert with the National Labor League of the United States, announces that a general strike will take place June 1, unless the nine-hour system is adopted, and there is a corresponding advance for news composition and other work. Master printers, including the publishers of all Toronto papers, with one exception, publish cards asserting their determination to resist these demands.

NEW YORK.

The Tammany Refugees Reported in New Brunswick.

Another Delay Obtained by Counsel in the Stokes Case.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANOTHER DELAY IN THE STOKES CASE.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Stokes was in Court again to-day, but his counsel got another delay by presenting a bill of exceptions covering 500 pages, which the District Attorney must take time to read.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

Another murderer, named Philip Wilkie, a middle-aged German saloon-keeper, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. Last September, a German mechanic, named Rudolph Wacherer, entered his saloon with two companions and called for wine. As Wacherer was drunk the saloon-keeper refused, but gave the party soda-water. A quarrel sprung up, in which the wife of the saloon-keeper joined, and her husband, in her defence, attacked Wacherer with a cheese-knife, stabbing him in the leg and severing the femoral artery, causing death. When sentence was pronounced to-day, the wife, who had been the occasion of the murder, fell in a fit in the Court-room, and could not be revived for nearly an hour.

MORE RUFFIANISM.

In the meantime, the mania for murder continues. The latest case is that of Augustus Waters, an old man employed in the Astor House. While on his way to work, at 5 a. m., he met two men at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets. Without a word of warning, one of them, who seemed intoxicated, plunged a huge knife in Waters' abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. A policeman saw the deed done, and arrested the perpetrator, who reported himself as George Hughes, car-conductor. It seems he had told his companion he intended to rip open the first man he met, and he kept his word. He is now locked up with the rest of the fettered human butchers in the Tombs.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Liberal Republican Central Committee has held several meetings in New York, and last night appointed the following Committee to organize Liberal Republican Clubs in every Assembly District in the State: Addison Sandford, P. J. Stuyvesant, Samuel Gilson, A. J. Plumb, and Daniel Sheehan. A speech was made by A. J. Plumb, in which he said:

He had the honor to draft the constitution and by-laws of the first Grant Club that was ever organized in the country. He was then Secretary of the Twenty-third Street General Committee, and he called the meeting for that evening, and the New York Central Grant Club was organized. His opposition to General Grant was not of recent growth. It began when Grant nominated for Secretary of the Treasury A. T. Stewart, simply because he was a wealthy man, and Secretary Borie, a Philadelphia imbecile, for the same reasons. Just as soon as he ascertained that Grant was toadying to, and bowing down before, dollarocracy, and neglecting many great and good men, to whom he principally owed his elevation, he opposed him. Looking at the acts of his Administration, there was not much that could be praised. Certainly, it was not the appointing of his relatives to office; it was not the appointment of that honest, dignified, and gifted officer, Thomas Murphy, to be Collector of the Port; it was not advocacy of annexation of barren sandbanks, peopled with ignorant inhabitants; it was not in sending upon an imperial tour his son Frederick; it was not by removing the very brains of the Republican party from the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations. Liberal Republicans were opposed to Grant's re-election because his Administration has been a most signally corrupt Administration. There had been more defalcations, more stealing, more corrupt rings organized right in the Executive Mansion, and spreading all over the land, than had ever been known before. There was a military ring at Washington, in the Navy Department, in the United States Senate, in the House of Representatives, in every State capital where the Grant element predominated, and it was the aim and object of the Liberal movement to crush all these out of existence, and the only way to do this, said the speaker, is to consolidate our forces with that party which has recently departed from its old landmarks. If we can ever make the junction with the opposition army, and do it in an honorable way, we can march in solid column to victory, and Grant will find next November his Waterloo. [Great applause.]

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETING.

The German meeting in favor of woman suffrage, at Turner Hall, last evening, was attended by 2,000 persons. Addresses were made in German by Francis Lilienthal and Clara Negmann, both of whom spoke vehemently and eloquently, declaring the Constitution of the United States a gross outrage on the women, and that they will never rest satisfied until the right to vote is conferred on women. The Germans, being unaccustomed to feminine oratory, were divided between hissing and applauding, and Frau Negmann finally became so incensed at the interruptions that she shut up her manuscript abruptly and sat down. The meeting then became noisy, and was dismissed.

MORE ALLEGED SWINDLES BY ELIAS.

The everlasting E. H. Elias, who escaped at the Police Court because the man who bought a watch could not identify him, assumed the offensive to-day, and applied to Judge Cardozo for an order of arrest for libel against Horace Greeley, Whitelaw Reid, and Mr. Sinclair, of the *Tribune*. The Judge refused the order, on the ground that the parties are not likely to run away, and saying that he is not on the bench to gratify private malice. Of course, the day has not passed without a fresh Elias swindle coming to light. Purchasing a large quantity of damaged and worthless coffee, he sent circulars through the West offering a superior article in packages at very low rates, C. O. D. Numerous purchasers were found. When all was disposed of, he sent, under a different name, to the same persons, circulars informing them that he knew how they had been swindled, and offering to recover their money on easy terms. Many of the dupes sent on fees, thus enabling him to profit twice at their expense. Since the recent exposure he has changed the name of the "Spanish Lottery" to the "Royal Havana Lottery."

TAMMANY EXILES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

About forty minor Tammany exiles, who fled from New York to avoid arrest or the witness stand, are congregated at St. John, N. B., where they have formed a club and are having a quiet, luxurious time. They are well supplied with money, and have at least half a million in United States bonds deposited in St. John banks. Peter B. Sweeny recently paid them a visit, and at last advices they were expecting Tweed.

INDEPENDENT STORAGE.

Henry C. Bowen, Grant's ardent supporter in the *Independent*, has the pleasure to-day of seeing in print an agreement, made in 1861, in which certain parties engage to pay H. C. & E. E. Bowen 30 per cent on the storage of all unclaimed goods from foreign vessels. Bowen's reasons for sympathy with Leet and the President are now more luminous.

A MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.

Mrs. Keep, widow of the late Henry Keep, has given $100,000 to the New York Homoeopathic Institution for the Blind, corner of Twenty-third street and Third avenue. She has also promised to furnish all the beds and bedding, and has made five men honorary members for life.

SUICIDE.

An inquest was held to-day over Richard Perrin, the Irish Quaker, aged 35, who committed suicide at his residence on Forth street by horribly hacking the calves of his legs, and then cutting his throat. Cause separation from his sweetheart in Dublin.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR OUT.

A confiding individual named Edward C. Freeman has brought suit against Levi C. Lathrop, cotton broken for $50,000 which he gave Lathrop on the condition that he be given a responsible situation. Lathrop soon failed, and Freeman lost his clerkship, and his $50,000.

TOO THIN.

The dodge adopted by Jacob H. Vanderbilt and other owners of the Staten Island Ferry, to evade paying the judgments awarded families of the victims of the Westfield disaster, namely, clapping mortgages on their entire property, is not likely to succeed, as the mortgages were not recorded in time. Each of the ferry-boats are running every day with a deputy sheriff on board ready to tie up the vessel. This looks discouraging for the owners of rotten boilers.

FISK'S SUCCESSOR

as Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, will probably be Judge Barnard, who has just been judicially investigated without destructive results. Lieutenant Colonel B. W. Blanchard declines the place on account of ill-health.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

H. Marten, a wealthy local agent of Holloway's medicines in New York, has been sued for breach of promise in $20,000 damages by Miss Margaret Bontigny, who alleges that he visited her as an accepted suitor from 1863 to 1870. Two years ago he went to Europe and returned with a French mistress.

STOCKS.

The general railway market was decidedly irregular during the morning, but the afternoon brought easy money and a bullish disposition on the part of operators, resulting in carrying up nearly all from ½ to 2 per cent, the market winding up strong and holding the improvement stiffly. The most active stocks were Ohio & Mississippi and Northwestern. Common, first, opened at 46¼, and made a steady upward movement to 47¾. Northwestern preferred rose from 79½ to 80¼, with some unfounded rumors of a dividend in view. Erie steady, but dull in the morning at 49½@49¾. When the cable reported a higher price in London a better buying movement set in, and the price advanced to 50¼, but quickly declined to 49¾. The Vanderbilt roads, including Lake Shore, were dull; Union Pacific was exceptionally weak, declining 1 per cent at the close. Pacific Mail was taken hold of by strong parties, and advanced from 59¾ to 61⅝. Western Union rose 1 per cent. Alton & Terre Haute was in free request at 66, stimulated by the expectation of dividends. The St. Louis & Iron Mountain advanced from 80 to 82.

GOLD

dull and steady all day at 109⅞@109¾. The slight war-cloud arising from possible complications between Russia and England did not create the least feeling in the Gold Room, and everything there was stagnant.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Nominally rates of foreign exchange have been 109¾@109⅞ for prime sixty-days bills, and 109⅞@110¼ for short, but free offerings of Erie bills have so demoralized matters that sales out of second hands were reported at 102.

MONEY.

There was a sharp demand for money during the morning when stock brokers paid at the rate of 7 per cent currency, and additional bonus of 1-32. The stringency continued until after 2 p. m., when the market suddenly eased, and rates were 6, 5, and 4. Discounts dull at 8@8½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

have scarcely varied ⅛ of 1 per cent, business being slack. Market left off steady.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds, 101½; Union, firsts, 91⅞@92; incomes, 84½@85; land grants, 84½@85.

BREADSTUFFS.

All grades of flour in good demand, and prices almost uniformly higher. No large lines changed hands, but local trade was brisk. Wheat moderately active for milling and export, and advanced irregularly, the market closing somewhat nominal at $1.53@1.58 for No. 2 spring afloat. Pork more active for new mess, and firmer.

[To the Associated Press.]

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

NEW YORK, March 22.—H. S. Eberhart, a Chicago iron merchant, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being J. L. Stevens, who robbed several South Carolina banks. He was discharged this morning, and left for Chicago, the case proving one of mistaken identity.

INSURANCE DIVIDEND.

The Receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company announces that he will pay 40 per cent dividend on all adjusted claims against the company on and after the 25th inst.

STOKES INTERVIEWED.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* publishes an interview with Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, who says Hank Smith was made Police Commissioner by money of the Erie Ring for the purpose of securing the control of the police in case of need. He charges that the indictment against him (Stokes) for conspiracy was a put-up job between the Erie Ring and District Attorney Garvey, and he was convicted on the evidence of prostitutes and discharged English convicts, and that over 10,000,000 of fraudulent vouchers now exist in the archives of the Erie Company. Stokes says he has seen millions of money divided, and that the spoils were regularly apportioned whenever a "divide up" was made.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE

voted to purchase its present building for $265,000. Each member is assessed $200.

AQUATIC.

The Atalanta boat club has selected Dr. Russell Withers, stroke; Theodore Van Raden, James O'Neill and Edward Smith as its representatives, on the Thames, June 10. They sail hence April 13.

MAD DOG.

Three little boys, Henry Jones, James D. Owen, and Jacob Askens, were bitten by a mad dog in Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, last evening.

DISEASE.

Seven cases of small-pox have been discovered in a tenement house, on Front street, Brooklyn. Three were cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts for the week, all ports, 54,036; same time last year, 104,574. Year to date, 2,359,588, against 2,984,878. Exports for the week, 64,476, against 112,559. For the year to date, 1,446,523, against 1,983,477. Stock, 486,903, against 651,177. At interior towns, 80,695, against 100,744. Liverpool, 654,000, against 804,000. American cotton afloat for Great Britain, 203,000, against 335,000.

INDIANA.

Forgery Detected—Colored People's Celebration.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 22.—A young German attorney, named Bernham, secretary of various small building and loan associations in this city, has been detected in mortgaging the same property, of which he was not the owner, two and three times to the associations, and in forming records and endorsements upon fraudulent mortgages. He will be arrested to-morrow.

The colored people of this city will celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment in this city on the First of April. Gen. Tom Brown and Hon. G. L. Orth have been invited to deliver addresses upon the occasion.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special Convocation of Washington Chapter No 43 R. A. M., this Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on Past and M. E. M. Degrees. Visiting companions fraternally invited. By order of the M. E. H. P.
JOHN WHITLEY, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 386 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 3 o'clock p. m.
JOHN H. WRENN, Secretary.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Silk Hats a Specialty.

Broadway Styles now Ready,

Also all the leading styles of Gents' Business Hats and Caps at

MACKENZIE'S

379 Wabash-av.
79 West Madison-st.

The Broadway Hat,
The Amidon Hat.

And everything new in Gents' SPRING HATS, at Low Prices.

BISHOP & BARNES,
Fashionable Hatters,
460 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

OLD BRIDEWELL LOT FOR SALE.

Bids will be received by the undersigned until April 1, 1872, at 12 m., for the purchase of the whole or part of S. 272 feet of Block 87, S. S., as per subdivision to be seen in this office.
Terms, Canal time, with interest at 7 per cent.
Bids will also be received at the same time for the lease of same for five years.
Proposals to be submitted to the Common Council.
A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller.
Chicago, March 21, 1872.

First-Class Hotel and Lease FOR SALE.

A new Hotel on the avenue, furnished and fitted up in first-class style, located in one of the finest and most fashionable parts of the city, containing about 50 rooms, all occupied now, and paying handsomely.
The furniture, carpets, and fixtures are all new, and of elegant patterns. For particulars apply to
CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
276 State-st.

FRUITS!

300 boxes ORANGES.
100 boxes LEMONS.
20 casks COCOANUTS.

Just received, with a full stock of Fancy Groceries for sale low to the Trade. I. N. FRANCIS, 98 Madison-st.

To Builders and Contractors.

Rubble Stone

For sale on the premises of Lill's Chicago Brewery Co., corner Pine-st and Chicago-av.

Staves, Heading, and Hoops.

A good supply on hand and for sale at the Stave Yards of JONES & CHAPIN, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth av., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY

Commercial Union ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, - - $12,500,000 GOLD.

Approved risks in each Division of the city INSURED upon favorable terms upon application to the Company's Agents,

MILLER & DREW,
472 Wabash-av., and 70 Market-st.

INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF THE *DEPOSIT INSURANCE* Plan, now presented to the public by the

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ORGANIZED - - - - 1850.
$10,000,000 ASSETS.

Before you decide upon the plan upon which you will insure your life. You will find this form far superior to any short term Endowment or *Tontine* plan.
Insurance is also effected by this Company on all the usual methods, at much less than the rates charged by other mutual companies.
WM. H. WELLS, Agent, At Chicago, Ill.

THE Market Fire Ins. Co. OF NEW YORK,

Have declared a first dividend of 35 per cent, payable at the office of

O. W. BARRETT & CO., 15 South Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. JAMESON'S Splendid Art Works

We offer to the lovers of Art, and of beautiful and useful books, a few exquisite sets of the sumptuous Longman's (LONDON) edition of Mrs. Jameson's Art Works, in six square octavo volumes, beautifully illustrated with 88 full-paged etchings and 721 fine wood engravings, and splendidly bound by London's best binder, RIVIERE.

They contain the "Sacred and Legendary Art;" "Legends of the Monastic Orders;" "Legends of the Madonna," and the "History of Our Lord as exemplified in Works of Art," in all, six volumes; and the prices are, in calf extra, gilt edges, $70.00; in Tree Calf extra, gilt edges, $75.00; and in rich Turkey Morocco extra, gilt edges, $100.00.

Of Mrs. Jameson, Dr. W. E. Channing wrote:

"I do not know of a writer whose works breathe more of the spontaneous—THE FREE. Beauty and truth seem to come to her unsought."

CHRISTOPHER NORTH called her:

"One of the most eloquent of our female writers; full of feeling and fancy; a true enthusiast, with a glowing soul."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE said:

"We have in these volumes, penned in a truth-seeking spirit, and illustrated with a copious generosity, which at once elucidates and adorns each section of the subject, contributions to the literature of CHRISTIAN ART, for which every artist and every student of theology will confess a private debt of gratitude."

For all standard and beautiful works in Literature and Art, consult

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
607 Wabash-av. 607

ELEVATORS.

WATER BALANCE ELEVATOR.

SAFETY,
SIMPLICITY,
SPEED,
ECONOMY.

The modern Steam Elevator would be universally adopted, both for freight and passenger uses, if it did not cost so much to run it. Everyone can now have the luxury of an Elevator without the large running expenses. By using water to overbalance the load, we reduce the cost of operation more than one-half. A working model may be seen at our office. Descriptive circular sent to any address.

WM. E. HALE & CO., Manufacturers, Southeast cor. State and Washington-sts., Chicago.

CARPETS AND SHADES.

CARPETS & SHADES.

I will offer, on MONDAY, a very large stock of Carpets and Shades, suited to the wants of the Trade of the Northwest; will not be undersold by any one in this market.

SPENCER H. PECK,
19 South Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHARTER OAK, CLEVELAND.

Adjusted Policies in above Companies bought at highest market price, by
C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 380 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. SELZ & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,
SALESROOM:
69 and 71 Wabash-av.,
One door south of Randolph-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE.

50,000 extra large Hard Brick, Chicago make, $14 per M. A. COOK, 382 State-st. and 63 West Madison.

J. N. SMART & CO.,
216 MONROE-ST.,

Agents for sale of ST. LOUIS PRESSED BRICK. These Front Brick equal the best Philadelphia or Baltimore, and sell at much lower prices. Will sell either for present or future delivery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"CORNER"

OFFICE OF
CORY, BARRETT & HANNA,
Brokers in Drugs, Oils, &c.,

CHICAGO, March 16, 1872.

Messrs. S. W. Walton & Co., Cincinnati:
Dear Sirs: Since the publication of S. T. Suit & Co.'s Associated Press despatches we have received a number of letters of inquiry from the drug trade throughout the Northwest, asking us if we could fill their orders, as heretofore, for your brands of fine Whiskies. An early reply will oblige
Yours, truly, CORY, BARRETT & HANNA, Brokers.

OFFICE OF
SAM'L W. WALTON & CO.,
Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

CINCINNATI, March 19, 1872.

Messrs. Cory, Barrett & Hanna, Chicago, Ill.:
Gentlemen: Your favor of the 16th inst. is at hand, and, in reply, would say that, notwithstanding the "corner" in Old Bourbon by the "largest house in the United States," we can fill your orders for the same quality of old Bourbon as heretofore. There are some fifty thousand barrels of old Bourbon in this city which was *overlooked* by our Louisville friends. Awaiting your esteemed commands, we remain,
Very truly, yours,
SAM. W. WALTON & CO.

[Patent applied for.]

REVOLVING HONES

For all kinds of Shuttle Sewing Machines. Price 25 cents. Singer office of J. N. WILKINS, 34 South Desplaines-st.

Glazed & Colored Paper,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

AN EXQUISITE GIFT FOR A LADY.

See advertisement of "Mrs. Jameson's Art Works," in another column.

Fire-Proof Safes

On monthly payments, at CASH PRICES, without interest. TILTON McFARLAND SAFE MANUFACTURING CO., 238 Michigan-av.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE

BY

JOHN CULVER,

75 South Canal-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE.

House and lot, North Evanston, $3,200.
House and lot, North Evanston, $5,000.
House and lot, North Evanston, $4,500.
House and lot, Evanston, $4,500.
House and lot, Evanston, $6,000.
Good lots at North Evanston, 50x150 ft for from $150 to $300.
Dwelling and 25 ft. lot, Park-av., $7,800.
Grounds, Paulina and Taylor-sts., just outside fire limits $2,400.
House and lot 710 Fulton-st., $4,500.
House and lot 800 Fulton-st., $4,800.
24x125 ft Erie-st., outside fire limits $950.
House and lot 431 West Randolph-st., $9,000.
House and lot 126 West Indiana-st., $5,500.
House and lot 165 North Halsted-st., $3,500.
2 houses on leased lots, ground lease 4 years from next May, house 7 rooms, 2 blocks from Union Park, $1,000 each.
Lots on Burnside and Butterfield-sts., 25x125 ft, $650.
Lots on Wentworth and Egan-avs. and Arnold-sts., $325 to $850.
Lots on Warren-av., per foot, $80.
2-story and basement brick and stone store building, Milwaukee-av., $16,000.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1.

Cottage on West Indiana-st., $40 per month.
4 rooms No. 72 Milwaukee-av., $30 per month.
Basement No. 72 Milwaukee-av., $25 per month.
12-room house, West Monroe-st., $100 per month.
8 rooms 165 North Halsted-st., $40 per month.

TO RENT IMMEDIATELY.

House 10 rooms, Evanston, $40 per month.
House 15 rooms, Evanston, $100 per month.

JOHN CULVER,
75 South Canal-st., corner of Madison st.

HURRY UP!

Parties wishing those cheap lots on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, on Jackson, Van Buren and California-sts., will please make their selections, as they are being rapidly taken.
WM. H. WOOD, JAMES COUCH,
F. A. STEVENS, IRA COUCH.
Principal office, 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

For manufacturing purposes, two large floors in a good locality on the West Side. Address W. 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Harmon-court, lot 40x181. House of brick, two stories high, containing 16 rooms. The first floor could, at small expense, be made into eligible stores. The second story is well adapted for offices. Frame barn on rear of lot. Would rent for five years with renewal on an appraisal. Inquire on the premises.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks,
Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds,
Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,
Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 50,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership as Real Estate and Loan Agents. Office at 330 Wabash-av.
FRED. L. FAKE.
March 14, 1872. GEORGE K. CLARK.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by limitation, Mr. Whipple retiring. All business of the firm will be settled by A. S. ESMAY only.
A. S. ESMAY,
G. H. WHIPPLE.

A. S. ESMAY

Continues, as for five years past, manufacturing MATTRESSES and BEDDING, and dealing in

Feathers, Spring Beds, Cots, &c.

217 WEST MADISON-ST.,

(Under Clothing House), before fire at 122 East Monroe-st.
Chicago, March 20, 1872.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,
STATIONER, PRINTER,
AND
Blank Book Manufacturer,
68 CANAL-ST. AND
509 WABASH-AV.

Dr. T. W. Brophy, Dentist,

Has returned to Chicago, and resumed practice at his former location, 292 West Madison-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

EVANSTON COLLEGE FOR LADIES.

Spring term opens WEDNESDAY, April 3. The successful history of this institution; its healthy and delightful location on the lake shore, in a suburban town only half an hour's easy ride from Chicago; its connection with the Northwestern University, whose recitations, library, laboratory, cabinets, and literary societies are open to young women on the same terms as to young men, all combine to make it a place of rare attractions to those desiring a College home and the best educational advantages. Board and tuition for the term, $85. The only extras are French, Music, Drawing, and Painting. For further information apply to FRANCES E. WILLARD, President, Evanston, Ill.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into both the Collegiate Department and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Warden. Catalogues can be obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Final Passage of the Free School Bill in the House.

The Burnt Records Bill Recalled from the Governor for Amendment.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures

ILLINOIS.

ABSTRACTS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 22.—The Senate Judiciary Committee this morning agreed to report back Woodard's bill to prevent the abstract men from charging extravagant rates for abstracts, which might be called for under any Burnt Records bill. There was some slight opposition to it in the Committee, but not enough to lead to an unfavorable report.

FREE SCHOOL BILL.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Free School bill, and that important measure is now disposed of.

THE BURNT RECORDS BILL

is still under consideration, and the Governor is still giving audiences to Cook County members, who urge him to sign it since a majority of the people of Cook County want it, which does not, however, change the nature of the law. He has stated to these gentlemen that certain changes must be made before he can sign the bill, and there are other amendments which he would prefer to have made. Some are imperative, and others suggestive. His Excellency wants a bill to cure titles, not to make them. He wants the bill so amended that the rights of incumbrancers should not be swept away without their knowledge, and that persons should not obtain better titles than they had before the fire. He wants the bill so amended that it will not, as one of its advocates admitted it would, base all the titles in Cook County on parol evidence, and dispense with restrictions which have been considered salutary ever since the Statute of Frauds and Perjuries was passed. The attention of the Senate Judiciary Committee was called to these defective points by Mr. Milton Hay, but the friends of the bill opposed amendments since it would involve the delay and peril of sending it back to the House, although it was gotten through that body by promises that it would be amended in the Senate. Now that the Governor has given his ultimatum, some of the members from Cook County declare that they will not vote for the proposed amendments, and yet, in arguing with the Governor, they are unable to explain why the amendments are wrong, except by the statement that "Cook County wants the bill as it is." The majority of the delegation in both Houses, however, concur with the Governor and favor the adoption of these proposed amendments. If they are not adopted no bill will be passed on the subject, for the present one cannot be carried over the Governor's veto. The Governor also wants the Judges of the Courts of Cook County made the persons to ascertain what part of the abstract books will tend to prove a claim of title, and to buy what they may deem necessary, and not the County Board, as the bill provides. To determine what is or is not evidence is a judicial function, and County Commissioners are not judicial officers. But some of the friends of the bill cling to this provision with peculiar tenacity. They do not want the Judges to deal with this matter. They want the County Commissioners to negotiate with the abstract men. They say the subject was thoroughly considered in the Special Committee, and they decided in favor of the Commissioners, and that ought to settle it. The utmost modification that the Governor will allow is that the Board shall buy nothing without consulting the Judges, but that does not answer. The final conclusion of the Governor is, that the best thing he could do for Cook County would be to veto this bill, and he will do it, unless it is recalled.

Senator Dore, who wants some bill, but not this one, moved to recall the bill from the Governor, in order that it might be amended, and the motion prevailed by 19 to 9. When it is thus amended, it will be supplemented by Woodard's bill, limiting the charges of abstract men in certain cases, and by Dore's bill providing special penalties for any person presenting any spurious deed for record. Provisions will also be made for procuring all old deeds and having them restored to the records.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate worked all day passing bills and doing a good deal of routine business, but did not do anything specially noteworthy.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House in the forenoon passed a number of bills, but in the afternoon they were so nearly without a quorum that they went to talking, and finally adjourned till Monday.

BILL APPROVED.

The Governor has signed the bill for the collection of taxes in cities, and, since it is an emergency bill, it goes into effect at once.

Detailed Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 22.

Met at 10 a. m.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the House amendments to the bill relating to guardian and ward, two of which were concurred in, and one in which concurrence was refused. The amendment nonconcurred in was one giving jurisdiction in cases of guardian and ward to the Circuit instead of the County Court.

Mr. FULLER, from the same Committee, reported back the bill regulating the rate of interest, with an amendment to the House amendment, providing that judgments shall bear the same interest as the original instrument, which the Committee recommended be stricken out. Concurred in.

Mr. FULLER, from the same Committee, reported back the House amendments to the bill providing for County Work Houses. Concurred in.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The special order, the repeal of the Railroad Commission, was postponed to Tuesday.

SCHOOL BILL.

The rules were suspended, and the House amendments to the School bill were taken up and concurred in—yeas, 27; nays, 3.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. VAUGHAN moved to suspend the rules, and take up the Senate Railroad Freight bill. Carried, and the bill was read a second time, in part, when Mr. KERR moved to make the further reading a special order for this evening at 7½ o'clock, which motion prevailed.

STATUTE REVISIONS.

Mr. EDDY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to provide for the revision of statutes, recommending the filling of certain blanks.

Mr. JEWETT moved to make the salary $5,000.

Mr. EPLER opposed the whole bill. The Commission had done infinitely more harm than good.

Mr. EDSALL was willing to pay $5,000, but feared it would endanger the bill, which was a very important one.

The $5,000 amendment was carried, when a motion was made to reconsider, which was carried, and the vote being again taken, $5,000 was defeated—yeas, 5; nays, 25, when the sum was fixed at $3,000, and the bill ordered engrossed.

TITLES.

Mr. EDDY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill relating to extortion in making abstracts and chain of title, recommending its passage.

THE BURNT RECORDS BILL.

Mr. DORE introduced a resolution to recall from the Governor the Burnt Records bill, and moved to suspend the rules to consider it now.

Mr. McNULTA entered into an elaborate argument against the constitutionality of any such proceeding, contending that the various processes of maturing bills had all been pursued in this case; besides, the bill originated in the House, and we had no right to call back their work after having concurred in it.

Mr. WOODARD thought no previous constitutional objection could be raised, and the proceeding contemplated was strictly parliamentary, and, until signed by the Governor, it was entirely in the control of the Assembly for correction or erasure of errors.

Mr. STOREVELL argued that to reach the bill required a joint resolution, as the work on the bill had been joint all through, and hence the joint work should continue if the bill was again discussed.

Mr. LANGLEY contended that the bill was within the reach of the Senate, independent of the action of the House.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 19; nays 10.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. WASHBURN asked indefinite leave of absence. Granted.

Mr. DAGGETT asked leave of absence for Mr. Pierce. Granted.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. LANGLEY referred to the House bill relating to a loan of money among members of an association for homestead purposes, with an amendment recommending the adoption of an amendment and passage of the bill. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. HAMPTON, from the Committee on Public Printing, reported on the bill relating to that subject, with an amendment, in which the Senate concurred.

Mr. HAMPTON, for the Committee on Domestic Relations, reported back the bill relating to the practice of physicians in this State, which went to the table.

NO INSURANCE.

Mr. BUSH called up the House resolution instructing the agents of State institutions not to insure the same, which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FULLER called up House resolution for the relief of H. W. Hooker for loss by fire last winter. Adopted.

The resolution respecting the reduction of canal tolls was adopted.

WAR CLAIM AGENT.

Mr. LANGLEY introduced a bill to create a State War Claim Agent.

WANTED TO ADJOURN.

Mr. BUSH introduced a resolution to adjourn from to-day to Monday at 7 p. m. Lost—yeas, 9; nays, 23.

BILLS PASSED.

The House bill relating to the sale of drugs to produce criminal abortion was read a third time and passed—yeas, 29. The House General Election bill was passed—yeas, 29; nays, 0. The House bill relating to the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit was passed—yeas, 26.

House bill 714, fixing the terms of holding Court in the Ninth Judicial Circuit, was passed—yeas, 27.

House bill to protect laborers, employes, and sub-contractors in their claims against the railroad companies was passed—yeas, 26.

House bill 612, to prohibit the use of jails for calabooses passed, yeas 27.

A NEW CREDIT FONCIER BILL.

Mr. BANGS introduced a bill but slightly similar to the Greenebaum bill.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. HAMPTON moved to reconsider the vote on adjournment. Carried, and on its passage the vote stood yeas, 15; nays 16.

FRAUD IN LAND TITLES.

Mr. DORE introduced a bill to prevent and punish fraud in titles to land.

THE FREIGHT BILL.

The special order for this evening, the Senate Freight bill was recommended, and the reading of the bill was completed, and it was ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COUNTY COURT BILL.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the County Court bill, with amendments. After some discussion as to whether the amendments should be passed at once or be printed and postponed, they were ordered printed.

LEGALIZING ASSESSMENTS.

The bill to amend the act to legalize certain assessments, passed last year, was read the second time, and ordered to a third reading.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs reported back Mr. Root's bill to give municipalities power to make local improvements, with amendments embracing the necessary machinery.

The Committee reported back the bill to give cities power to exercise the power of eminent domain, with amendments, which were adopted.

The same Committee reported back the bill to allow the Common Council of Chicago to fix the salary of city officers, without amendment, but was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the establishment of fire patrols was ordered to a third reading.

The Committee on Agriculture reported back the Senate bill to amend the act to establish a Department of Agriculture with a favorable report, and it was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate bill for the appointment of special Masters in Chancery was passed,—yeas, 108; nays, 1.

The bill to regulate the appointment of Notaries Public was passed,—yeas, 113; nays, 1.

The House bill in regard to arbitrations and awards passed, yeas 119.

The Senate bill in regard to parent and child was passed, yeas 115.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Senate Roads and Bridges bill was taken up.

Mr. CUMMINGS opposed the bill, since it would not do for counties under township organization. It conflicted with their practice and theory, and he would have to vote against it. He moved to refer it to the Committee on Township Organization.

Messrs. MILLER, of St. Clair, and BARNES defended the bill.

The subject was discussed for a long time, and by many members. The motion to recommit the bill was lost, yeas, 83; nays, 32; as follows:

YEAS.

Armstrong,	Hay,	Roberts,
Barnes,	Henfield,	Rodgers (Platt),
Barrett,	Hinchcliffe,	Roessler,
Berry,	Humphrey,	Rose,
Boyd,	Hundley,	Rowley,
Brown (Bond),	Jeffries,	Ryan,
Brown (Massac),	Johnston,	Sage,
Burnside,	Jones (Crawford),	Sanford,
Chandler,	Kagay,	Shaw,
Clow,	Kenny,	Senne,
Collins,	Koerner,	Sheldon (Chpgn.),
Crouch,	Langston,	Sherrill,
Cummings,	Lee,	Springer,
Curtis,	Lemma,	Stillwell,
Davis,	Massenberg,	Strong,
Dickerson,	McConnell,	Sullivan,
Dixon,	Miller (Kane),	Vennum,
Dornblaser,	Miller (Madison),	Vocke,
Ebner,	Miller (St. Clair),	Waite,
Evan,	Moffit,	Waters,
Fess,	Morris,	Watkins,
Fuller,	Morrison (Cook),	Webb,
Galbraith,	Morrison (Monr.),	Whitney,
Gallagher,	Pixley,	Williams,
Galloway,	Powell,	Williamson,
Goodell,	Price,	Wight,
Hall,	Reinhardt,	Wright,
Hawes,	Richardson,	Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Adams,	Dwight,	Morse,
Allen,	Edgcomb,	Mussetter,
Carle,	Elder,	Phelps,
Carpenter,	Fleharty,	Rice (Sangamon),
Carey,	Funk,	Rich,
Casey (Shelby),	Gaines,	Rives,
Cavan,	Latimer,	Shelton (Warren)
Clark (Kane),	Manley,	Smith (Ogle),
Cloud (Morgan),	Merritt,	Townsend,
Cummings,	Morrill,	Trimble.
Dodge,		

NOT VOTING OR ABSENT.

Austin,	Haines,	Murray,
Ayers,	Herdman,	Neece,
Barr,	Hickox,	Nelson,
Benson,	Hildrup,	North,
Braden,	Hunter,	Olson,
Brayton,	Jones (Marshall),	Phillips,
Briscoe,	Kelly,	Pritchard,
Brooks,	Kerrick,	Ralls,
Berry,	King (Cook),	Rees,
Caldwell,	King (Jersey),	Rice (Logan),
Campbell,	Knoles,	Remsberg,
Casey (Jefferson),	Landrum,	Ries (Peoria),
Clarke (LaSalle),	Mason,	Riggs,
Cloud (Macoupin)	Mayo,	Rodgers (Madi'n),
Cofer,	McIlwain,	Root,
Daniels,	McElwee,	Short,
Easter,	McEwen,	Stewart,
Fouke,	McMasters,	Taylor,
Frew,	McMillan,	Turner,
Gass,	Meeker,	Williams.
Gillham,	Morgan,	

The vote was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted.

JUDICIAL.

House bill to annex Tazewell County to the Central Grand Division passed.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. BARNES tried to introduce a resolution to adjourn *sine die* April 5. A motion to suspend the rules failed—yeas, 30; nays, 65.

TOWNSHIP INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The bill to amend the act to authorize the formation of township insurance companies was passed—yeas, 101; nays, 1.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. WATERS offered a resolution asking the Governor to appoint a committee of five members to act with committees of other States for the purpose of looking after the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River. Adopted.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE.

The resolutions of the recent Liquor Sellers' Convention were submitted to the House.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE was gratified that the resolutions had been presented, though he had no idea they would have any effect on members. But they indicated that there was a feeling against the bill outside.

Mr. LEE moved that the resolutions be spread on the record and printed.

Mr. WATKINS moved to table it.

Agreed to—yeas, 68; nays, 33.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

EAST ST. LOUIS POLICE BILL.

The bill to repeal the East St. Louis Police bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. CAVAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to print the resolutions of the Liquor Convention.

Mr. VOCKE thought it a waste of time to consider or print the resolution. He moved to table the motion, which could not succeed, not that he had changed his view regarding the liquor bill but because the House should do business.

THE SOUTHERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

The Committee on Appropriations reported back the Southern Normal University bill with a favorable recommendation. It was made the special order for Wednesday.

STATE HOUSE BILL.

The same Committee reported back the State House bill, without recommendation.

A motion was made to have it read a first time, but it was lost.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. MILLER (Kane) asked to introduce a resolution to adjourn April 5. The rules were not suspended.

Mr. JONES (Crawford) tried to get one to adjourn April 3, but it was beaten.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved to postpone bills on a third reading till Wednesday.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved that when the House adjourn it be till 6 o'clock Monday evening. Agreed to—yeas, 50; nays, 45.

RELIEF BILL.

The bill for the relief of Carter, Buer & Deakman was taken up, an amendment being offered to pay them from the State House Appropriation.

Mr. FULLER supported it.

Mr. ROBERTS wanted the money paid by Cochran & Cunningham. He wanted it paid by the State, but not from the State House appropriation, and Mr. Roberts offered a substitute to deduct the amount from that to be paid to the architects.

The substitute was lost, the amendment adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO MAKE BIENNIAL REPORT.

The Senate bill to require the Secretary of State to make a biennial report was read, and failed to pass—yeas, 55.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing the signing of the act to enable the Auditor to divide the School fund; of the bill to secure woman freedom in the selection of occupation; of the bill to pay the debts of the Reform School; of the bill for the collection of revenue in cities, and sales of lands for taxes, and of several chapters of statutes.

A call of the house showed ninety-four present.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 95.

CORPORATIONS.

The bill for the reorganization of corporations, for pecuniary profit, was taken up, the question being on the Senate substitute, to which the House Corporations Committee had offered a number of amendments, which were explained at length by Mr. Root. The amendments were adopted.

READING OF BILLS.

House and Senate bills on first and second reading were taken up.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 22—In the Senate most of last evening's session was occupied in considering the bill to define certain privileges and powers relative to the Beef Slough Booming Company.

Senator Thorp made a long speech and offered an amendment that any company shall not be authorized to divert any water from any river or stream so as to materially interfere with navigation, and that the rights granted by this act shall cease upon proof that the same has been done. The amendment was lost by a vote of 17 to 12.

The Assembly having refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Temperance bill the Senate, after call of the Senate to secure a full attendance, refused to recede from the amendment to Section 4, prohibiting drunkenness and providing for fine and imprisonment, and receded from the amendment exempting native wines.

This morning the Senate refused to pass a joint resolution authorizing the printing of 10,000 copies of the report of the Commissioners of Immigration.

The Senate bill passed, amending Chapter 130, General Laws of 1866 providing for the assessment of property for taxation, and levy of taxes thereon, and Assembly bills concurred in for the republication and stereotyping of certain volumes of decisions of the Supreme Court; to authorize the purchase of a tract of land for the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The Assembly bill to pay the claim of Calkins & Proudfoot, amounting to some $13,500, occupied the most of the morning and a considerable portion of the afternoon session; and was indefinitely postponed, 17 to 12.

Assembly bills passed to amend Sections 35 and 36 of Chapter 70, of Revised Statutes, of incorporation of villages; to authorize Boards of Trustees of incorporated villages to repair sidewalks; to appropriate $3,000 for rebuilding schoolhouses destroyed by the great fire in Peshtigo; to provide for the republication and stereotyping of certain volumes of decisions of the Supreme Court; to provide for a more efficient collection of license fees due the State; to repeal Chapter 370, of General Laws of 1869, an act requiring publication of notice of proposed special legislation; to provide for the printing of additional copies of the transactions of the State Horticultural Society; to amend Section 1 of Chapter 54, of General Laws of 1859, providing for town cemeteries; to appropriate to D. K. Tenney $250 for services in codifying Assessment and Collection laws; to amend Section 1 of Chapter 44, of General Laws of 1870, in relation to tax deeds.

Senate bills were concurred in to appropriate $8,000 to the Governor for the relief of sufferers by the fire in the Counties of Brown, Oconto, Door, and Kewaunee, by rebuilding bridges and schoolhouses; to provide for the levying and collecting of the State tax of $850,000 for the year 1872; also Senate resolution for printing 1,000 copies of the first report of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters.

A few bills of minor importance were killed, among them to create Pierce County from Calptown.

This morning, the Assembly, by a vote of 49 to 40, concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill making liquor-sellers responsible for the evils of drunkenness.

The bill regulating municipal aid to railroads was passed.

A large number of bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and bills passed to increase the salary of the Secretary of the State Board of Charities to $1,500; a memorial to Congress for the removal of certain roving tribes of Pottawatomie Indians; relating to Town Treasurers, and prescribing their duties in certain cases; authorizing the purchase and distribution of Taylor statutes; to authorize counties, towns, and villages to issue bonds in certain cases; to prescribe further conditions under which the Northern Pacific Railroad may operate its road in this State; to protect the public against the patent-right swindles; to repeal the charter of the Northern Wisconsin Railroad Company in St. Croix region, and several laws to aid its construction, designed as a retaliation on Jay Cooke & Co. and the Northern Pacific Railroad interests; to prohibit the bridging or obstructing of the Bay of Superior and imposing upon railroad companies conditions of crossing the St. Louis River or at the bay above Conner's Point; to authorize two County Superintendents in counties with over 15,000 inhabitants; to amend Chapter 56, General Laws of 1870, providing for the incorporation and government of fire and inland navigation companies.

Bills were killed to repeal the law for County Superintendents of Schools; to amend the law of 1862, exempting certain Lawrence University lands from taxation, by extending the time; to create the County of Island; to authorize the formation of County Insurance Companies; providing for the incorporation of savings banks; to facilitate the organization of log-driving associations.

The Assembly, this afternoon, passed the bill appropriating to ex-Governor Solomon $1,500, for expenses in defending himself against the suit of imprisoned anti-draft Ozaukee voters, and several minor appropriations.

The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution, so as to make 5 instead of 4 years the minimum of school age, was adopted 53 to 27.

The bill to provide for an annual election of school officers was tabled, and one appropriating $2,500 to rebuild schoolhouses in Door and Kewaunee Counties was rejected.

Senate bills were concurred in to facilitate the payment of indebtedness due the State; to provide for the collection of statistics from towns, villages, and cities, showing the amount of taxes; to authorize the taking of lands for the use of charitable, educational, and correctional institutions of the State; to authorize County Supervisors to levy a special tax for county road purposes; to appropriate to the Governor's contingent fund $2,000, and to Superintendent of Public Property, $10,000; for more land for the Blind Institute, $1,400.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., March 22.—The Senate passed the joint resolution memorializing Congress to further the completion of the Niagara ship canal.

The Committee on the State Reform School reported bill making an application of $25,000 for the support of the school.

Bills were passed for the relief of Marion and Jasper Counties. The safes of these counties were robbed some years ago, and the bills provide that the State shall assume the loss of the State funds.

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported back the joint resolution providing for striking the word male from the State Constitution, and recommended its adoption.

The same Committee submitted a minority report, protesting against the adoption of the resolution. The resolution was made the special order for Friday next.

The Committee on Congressional Districts reported a bill redistricting the State, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The House continued the discussion on the State University bill. The bill was amended by striking out the second and third sections, and passed. The amount appropriated is $53,350.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 22.—Governor Noyes, to-day, appointed, and the Senate confirmed, W. F. Church, of Cincinnati, State Superintendent of Insurance.

In the Senate, bills were introduced to regulate charges for telegraphic despatches in Ohio, so that the charge for twenty words shall not exceed 25 cents, and for every additional ten words shall not exceed 25 cents, and for every additional ten words one-fourth of that sum. Also, a bill to provide for the appointment of two Inspectors of Mines at a salary of $2,000 per annum, whose duty it shall be to inspect all coal mines in the State to see that they are properly regulated and ventilated. Also a bill to provide that all fines collected from keepers, inmates and visitors to houses of prostitution shall be used in Cleveland to support houses for fallen women.

The Senate bill providing for election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention in April, 1873, was passed.

In the House the House bill to forbid the trapping or killing of any fur-bearing animals at any time, except between the 15th of February and 15th of April, was passed. Also Senate bill to encourage the organization of fire companies by exempting from military, road, or jury duty all persons belonging to fire companies.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 22.—The two Houses, this afternoon, came to a dead-lock on the Apportionment question, each House insisting on its bill. A Committee of Conference was then appointed, consisting of Senators Moffatt, Stoddard, Randall, Jenks, Wood, Gay, and Representatives C. B. Grant, Adams, Marston, J. Haynes, Holland, N. R. Hill, and Edwards. This Committee had a session this evening, but whether they can agree upon any measure to be supported to-morrow morning is a matter of extreme doubt.

KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—A Frankfort (Ky.) special to the *Chronicle* says that the amendment to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill has passed in the Senate, by a vote of 16 to 14. It removes all the restrictions and taxes upon the road, except the Holt amendment, which requires a tax upon freight.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 22.—In the Senate, the Metropolitan Transit bill was passed—yeas, 18; nays, 4. Also, the Pneumatic Railway bill, by a like vote. Both relate to rapid transit in the City of New York.

In the Assembly a bill has been introduced for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It is similar to the Illinois law.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

An Express Train on the Pennsylvania Railway Wrecked—Two Passengers Killed and Fourteen Wounded—Engines Wrecked on the Northern Pacific Railroad—Two Men Killed.

PITTSBURGH, March 22.—The Southern express train on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, was wrecked at Conemaugh Furnace, seventy-five miles east of Pittsburgh, at 7 o'clock this morning. The cause was a broken rail. The engine and six front cars kept the track, but the three cars went off, one of them going over an embankment. The three cars wrecked were palace cars, one being the Louisville sleeper, and one the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh sleeper. Two passengers were killed—one an unknown German girl, the other a jeweler, named Jacobs, from Baltimore. Fourteen passengers were injured, who have been placed on an extra train and are well cared for. They are expected to arrive here at 2 o'clock. The names of the injured will follow as soon as ascertained.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 22.—The names of the killed and wounded on the Southern express train, this morning, are: Killed—One young German lady, from Baltimore, name unknown, but supposed to be a daughter of a German clergyman of that city, and Samuel Jacobs, jeweler, from Baltimore. Wounded—Mayor A. P. Callow, Guy M. Irwin, James Brown, and Mrs. S. Rolles, all of Allegheny, Pa. The two first named are seriously injured; D. C. Patterson, Washington City; Joseph Lilly, Bridge Forest, Ohio; E. G. Tryon, New York; G. W. Moore, New York; Richard Vose, New York; G. H. Phillips, New Castle; H. C. Frost, Hannibal, Mo.; E. G. Shepherd, Cadiz, Ohio; E. Beaker, Terre Haute, Ind. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The three rear cars (sleepers) were thrown over the bank, and two of them were entirely destroyed.

PITTSBURGH, March 22.—The name of the young lady who was killed this morning in the railroad accident, was Miss Amanda Hartman, of Chicago. Dr. Peterson, of Washington City, had his left shoulder dislocated and his right arm fractured. Mayor Callow had three ribs broken and was internally injured. Guy M. Irwin was wounded internally.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 22.—A snow-plow train on the Northern Pacific Railway, last night, consisting of three engines, became separated during a blinding snow-storm, and when the forward section stopped at Hancock, the third engine came up and telescoped two cars, killing Conductor Fitzgerald and fatally injuring another man.

IOWA.

Union Pacific Trains Cross the River to Council Bluffs—Political.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, March 22.—The Iowa Railroads, in their refusal to use the bridge at this point and deliver freight or passengers in Omaha, have fully carried out the plan determined upon from the beginning. The Union Pacific trains from the West, this afternoon crossed the bridge and transferred passengers, baggage, express and mail to the Iowa roads at the Union Depot grounds in this city. The appearance of the Union Pacific train on the Iowa side was hailed with genuine delight. The freight and passenger transfer platforms, each 800 feet long, by 16 wide, are located about midway in a direct line between the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Round House and the bridge, and will not be completed until to-morrow evening. They are positions affairs. Switch-tracks for the different roads are being constructed on both sides of the platforms.

The City Council are in special session to grant the Union Pacific Railroad Company the right of way to this depot and transfer grounds in this city.

The Republican County Convention was held here to-day. Delegates were elected for the State Convention to send delegates to the National Convention for the nomination of President.

Democrats and Republicans hold Ward caucuses to-night to elect delegates for a joint convention to-morrow evening to get up a fusion ticket for the city elections to come off April 1.

Speech of Hon. J. B. Grinnell at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 22.—Hon. J. B. Grinnell, by invitation, delivered a speech this evening on the political situation, before a large audience comprising the Governor, State officials, and a majority of the members of the Assembly. He argued against the renomination of Grant, and in favor of James F. Wilson for Vice President. The alternative would be the Cincinnati Convention, and a broad platform around which the people would gather. Iowa would be strongly represented at the Cincinnati Convention. The speaker was closely listened to, and the speech excites much comment.

St. Louis Newspaper Sale.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—The sale of the *Missouri Democrat* took place this afternoon, according to a decree of the Circuit Court, made some days ago. The sale was at auction, but only those in direct interest were allowed to bid. Besides the auctioneer and a short-hand reporter, only the counsel of the parties and three personal friends of each member of the firm were permitted to be present. The bidding was started by Mr. Fishback at $100,000, and advanced rapidly to $353,000, after which the bids were small. At the end of about two hours the paper was knocked down to Mr. Fishback at $456,100. One half of this sum less Fishback's one-third interest, is to be paid to-morrow noon, the remainder in three and six months, with approved security at 6 per cent interest. There will be no change in the politics of the paper, and Joseph McCullagh will remain its chief editor. It is understood that a stock company will be formed, and that Mr. Fishback will own a controlling interest.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Easterly to southerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain, will continue over the South Atlantic States. The area of cloudy weather and snow, from Tennessee northward, will gradually extend eastward over the Middle States to-night, and over the New England States on Saturday, where the winds will back to southerly. A rising barometer, falling temperature, and clearing weather, and northwesterly winds, will extend eastwardly over the Mississippi Valley during the night, and over the Upper Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Gulf States on Saturday.

FOREIGN.

Alleged Purport of Gladstone's Second Note Regarding Indirect Damages.

Disraeli and Derby Again Press Their Inquiries as to the Policy of the Government.

Thiers Announces His Policy on the Roman Question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 22.—The *Daily Telegraph* says: Lord Granville's second note on the Alabama claims was delivered to Minister Schenck on Wednesday. It does not recede from the position taken in his first note, and reiterates a repudiation of the claims for indirect damages, but proposes that counter cases on both sides be lodged with the Geneva Board of Arbitrators, on a prescribed date, without prejudice to the position taken on indirect damages.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A London despatch says: The famous race for the Liverpool grand national steeple chase handicap, which was run yesterday over the Aintree Course, near Liverpool, excited great interest, and was won by the chestnut mare Cassetite, the geldings Scarrington and Despatch being respectively second and third. During the race the chestnut mare Primrose fell and was instantly killed.

LONDON, March 22.—It is said that Count Maran, while *en route* from England to France was arrested at Calais, and compelled to return.

LONDON, March 22.—Vessels arriving from American ports this week report a series of unusually severe gales on the Atlantic, and a number of marine disasters are already reported.

In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Derby, in accordance with the notice given on Tuesday night, proposed his question as to the course the Government intended to pursue with regard to the Treaty of Washington. He hoped the Minister of Foreign Affairs would be able to state that Her Majesty's Government was prepared to maintain the ground taken at the beginning of the present session, and decline to admit the claims for indirect damages made by the American Government before the Geneva tribunal. All knew that the public anxiety was great. It was an anomalous state of things that, while all the newspapers of the country were discussing this question, Parliament should be forbidden from debating it. He warned the Government that the doctrine that they had already sacrificed much for peace, and had better give more than nil was dangerous. He asked further, if Great Britain would appear before the Geneva Board under the circumstances?

Earl Granville replied that Gladstone and he himself had already given an answer to these questions, to which nothing could be added at present. Complete publicity at this juncture was impossible.

The Earl of Malmesbury objected to the continued silence of Parliament. If the Treaty of Washington had been discussed last year, the present difficulty would have been averted.

Lord Westbury spoke in condemnation of the conduct of the American Government. It had been distinctly promised that indirect damages would not be pressed, and it would be contrary to England's honor to admit them after such mutual understanding.

Granville admitted that the treaty had been misconstrued.

In the House of Commons to-day William Johnston, member for Belfast, moved a resolve that in the opinion of the House the Government in recently prohibiting a celebration at Londonderry, while allowing party demonstrations in Dublin and Cork, evinced a spirit of partiality highly to be condemned. Mr. Johnston addressed the House in support of his motion. He showed that this was not the first time the Government had left undisturbed Fenian amnesty meetings and processions which were directly contrary to the laws, while loyal demonstrations at Londonderry were regularly prohibited.

Lord Yarmouth, Member for Antrim, seconded the motion.

The Marquis of Hartington, Chief Secretary for Ireland, defended the course pursued by the Government. It had not proceeded under the Party Processions Act, but according to common law. It knew that a breach of the peace was certain in case the celebration took place at Londonderry. No such apprehensions were felt with regard to the demonstrations in Dublin or Cork. He declared that the Party Processions Act was not required, and announced that he intended to propose a bill repealing it.

Mr. Patten doubted the Government's impartiality. He hoped the parties in Ireland would give up these processions.

Mr. Maguire deprecated the renewal of questions which only tended to perpetuate enmity.

Richard Dawes, member for Londonderry, defended his constituents, but approved of the action of the Government. These party demonstrations were illegal, and provocative of bloodshed, and if they were continued, any Government would find difficulty. The Government had put a stop to Waterloo celebrations in England, because they offended the susceptibilities of the French. He commended the example of England in submitting quietly to this prohibition to the people of Ireland.

Speeches were also made by Viscount D. Crichton, Sir Henry Bruce, Messrs. McClure and Brady, and others.

Disraeli closed the debate. He thought these processions should either be entirely abolished or impartially permitted. As the Chief Secretary for Ireland had promised to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Party Procession act, he advised the member for Belfast to withdraw his motion. The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

The United States steamer Congress was at Maderia, March 11.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 22.—Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador to France, has notified Thiers that England cannot modify the customs duties on the commodities of France during the year that the commercial treaty between the two nations shall remain in force.

VERSAILLES, March 22.—The galleries of the Assembly were crowded with spectators this afternoon, in expectation of a debate on the Catholic petitions, which had been postponed until to-day. Dupanloupe, Bishop of Orleans, was to open the discussion, but yielded the tribune to Thiers, who proceeded to address the Chamber. His speech was a plea for a further postponement of the debate. He deprecated the discussion, which he declared could not by any possibility serve the interests of the Holy See. He assured the Deputies that the policy of the Government on the Roman question as announced last year was unchanged. The independence of the Holy See was dear to France, who had always defended and would continue to defend it, but any discussion now of the petitions before the Chamber would seriously embarrass the Government, while it could not benefit the Holy Father.

Dupanloupe said he would not insist on speaking after the appeal made by the President, easily reconciling the feelings of Bishop with the feelings of a Frenchman, he comprehended the respect due to the misfortunes of France. The policy which had proved fatal to France had also been fatal to the See of Rome.

The Assembly then by a large majority decided not to continue the debate, and passed to the consideration of the Budget.

RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that Catacazy was received here very coolly by the Emperor and Gottschakoff. It is reported that the ex-Minister was about to quit official life, and betake himself to journalism.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 22.—The Emperor William today completed his 75th year. There was no formal Court celebration of the day, but the Emperor received a large number of persons, who presented their congratulations. The city was decorated during the day, and is brilliantly illuminated to-night.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, March 22.—General Brownlow, in command of a detachment of the Looshai expedition, telegraphs on the 13th instant: "All the Southern Hentoes and fifteen Chiefs have submitted, and many captives have been released. Twenty villages were destroyed. Our task is accomplished."

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, March 22.—The Revolutionary Committee of Tamaulipas issued a bulletin today announcing the recent official reports of engagements near Zacaticas to the 14th inst. Jaurez forces took Zacaticas on the 6th through the treachery of a corps of prisoners taken at Matapulsa, who joined the revolutionists, and were holding the mountains of Tobufo near Zacaticas, and surrendered it to Rocha without resistance. After the defeat of the revolutionists under General Donati Guerra retired in good order to Fresnilla.

A column of 3,000 men, which Rocha sent in pursuit of Guerra's army, were repulsed, and twenty pieces of artillery were taken from them on the 14th, which result enabled the revolutionists to again take the defensive, and now confront Rocha with a force equal to the Government's.

WEST INDIES.

KEY WEST, Florida, March 22.—Later dates from Cuba bring the following intelligence:

The insurgents under command of President Cespedes attacked the town of Gaguade Tanamo, on the 5th instant, and by a feint succeeded in drawing off the garrison. While the Spanish troops were pursuing Cespedes' body, another force of insurgents entered the town by a different route, and sacked the place. The movements of the insurgents were successful.

A small sloop which was conveying ammunition to the insurgent forces, was scuttled near Guantamo to prevent her capture by Spaniards. The Captain and crew escaped, and landed safely in Jamaica.

A large sum of money has been forwarded by Cuban sympathizers in Porto Rico to the Cuban Junta in New York.

The landing of Carlos Garcia, on the Island of Cuba, is considered certain.

The course pursued by the *Espana* newspaper is the cause of discussions among the Spaniards of Havana.

Troy.

The latest effort to determine the exact spot where once stood the great City of Troy—the Ilion of Homer's Iliad—is being made by Dr. Heinrich Schliemann, a German savant, whose name is familiar for his scientific travels in Nicaragua. The Doctor commenced his investigations of the basin of the Scamander River in 1871, and selected the site of New Ilion, a city built in the sixth or seventh century, B. C., on the supposed location of Troy, but which now no longer exists. The great disadvantage connected with this most interesting research is, that nothing absolutely certain survives to indicate, to begin with, that Troy, even in the days of Homer, was anything more than a fable and a tradition. Dr. Schliemann, however, steadfastly upholds the opinion that a city called Troy once existed, but that its remains have not yet been discovered. If these ruins can be discovered, he says, they can be found only on the spot where New Ilion stood. He has pursued his investigations on Mount Hissarlik, a lofty hill bordering on the alluvial plain of the Scamander. He has dug to a depth of thirty-three feet below the surface of the hill, and has discovered many interesting remains of human handiwork in the shape of stone implements of rough manufacture; bronze and copper articles; wide earthen burial vases; urns, tripods, drinking-vases, hand-mills of stone, and house walls, consisting of large stones, cemented by mud; idols of a priap-like exterior, and also rough drawings of owl heads. In the layers nearer the surface, he found a great number of articles made of terra-cotta and resembling boys' tops. One of these contained a nicely engraved inscription in Phœnician characters, consisting of six letters. Dr. Schliemann does not, however, connect these discoveries with Troy, but, on the contrary, is of the opinion that these mounds are much older than the Trojan war—probably by a thousand years or more. An interesting archæological fact in these discoveries is that implements of the stone period are found in layers above that of the bronze or copper period.

More Revision Requisite.

To the Editors of the New York Evening Post:

I see by the daily journals that a respectable Hebrew has taken exception to Webster and Worcester's use of the word "Jew," as a verb, meaning "to cheat" or "to cheapen," with such effect that the publishers of the dictionaries propose to modify the objectionable definition, or to omit it altogether. Encouraged by the success of the Protestant Hebrew, an "American-Catholic" demands that the publishers shall also omit the word "Jesuitical," or change the definitions "crafty, artful, deceitful," etc., which are asserted to be as insulting to the Catholics as the Jew definitions are to the Hebrews. Very well; but while these revisions are in order they may as well be thorough; and as the representative of a family which is fully as large as Abraham's, at least before the promise that his seed should be as the sand on the sea-shore (and a comparative census is even now challenged), I call the attention of the publishers of both Worcester and Webster to their definitive remarks upon Smith. A Smith, they say, is "one who forges"—I think this is actionable—and they further define a Smith to be "a worker in metals," which is equally applicable to the manufacturer of counterfeit coin. If the sensitive feelings of the Jews and the Catholics are to be considered, surely the claims of the numerous and rapidly-spreading sect of Smiths are not to be ignored; and I hereby call upon the publishers of the two dictionaries to modify or omit their insulting remarks about the Smiths. It may be added, too, that these dictionaries, recklessly regardless of recent legislation in Congress, make invidious distinctions between black Smiths and white Smiths, by no means in accordance with the advanced spirit of the times. J. SMITH, 246 Baxter street (rear).

The International Society Still Active.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

From the reports of the General Council, we gather that the International is as active as ever. On the occasion of the last two sittings the following announcements were made. A new organ of the association is to appear, the title to be the *International*, office, Red Lion-court, London. New branches have been formed in Dundee and at Hinckley in Leicestershire, and are in course of formation in Woolwich and Sunderland. The Secretary for France announced that the association had been reorganized in Algeria, and that the movement was extending rapidly in that colony. A report had been received from the Federal Council of North America, from which it appeared that the progress in the States had been very great indeed. There are now 41 sections in active operation. Citizen Jung proposed "that a Committee be appointed to arrange a meeting to celebrate the revolution of the 18th of March." "It was the first success of the workmen, and showed that the working classes were quite able to govern themselves." The resolution was carried unanimously, and it was decided that all bodies of workingmen should co-operate with the Committee in furtherance of this purpose. It was further announced that "The Society of Freedom" of Vienna had been dissolved upon the plea that it was in correspondence with the Socialist movement in the rest of Europe. In Hungary the workingmen were being persecuted and prevented from holding meetings by a Commissary of the Police. The Madrid section of the association has issued a manifesto with reference to the veto upon public meeting and free speech of the International in Spain, declaring that, if the members were not allowed to meet peaceably, they would resort to arms in defence of their rights.

SILKS.

Large Numbers

Of our customers, whose residences are on the South Side, are daily coming over to our Retail Store, 328 Madison-st., and find an immense stock of choice goods. Our Silk Trade with our South Side friends is of itself very large. About one hundred dresses were sold last week to that portion of the city. Our Dollar Silks please everybody, and in choice shades of Rich Plain Silks our assortment is excellent, and we have reduced our $4.00 rich heavy colored Silks to $3.00, and our $3.00 Silks to $2.25. Fancy Goods, Laces, Rufflings, Scarfs, and Trimmings, in great variety, and at New York prices, at

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY'S

328 MADISON-ST.

UNDERWEAR.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

Wholesale,

Have just received large additions to their Linen, Hosiery, and White Goods Departments.

31 & 33 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Public Notice

Is hereby given to all Architects who have prepared sketches of plans for a Jail and Criminal Court Room for the County of Cook, to present the same to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of County Commissioners of said County, for inspection at the County Clerk's office, on or before April 1, 1872, with a statement in writing of the probable cost thereof, and what portion of the material in the old Court House can be used in the construction of such a building.

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
Committee on Public Buildings.

Chicago, March 22, 1872.

☞ All dailies in the city will publish the above until the first Monday in April.

INSURANCE.

Annual Meeting for Election of Trustees.

The annual meeting of the members of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, for the election of Trustees and transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office, 231 West Madison-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 1st of April next.
STEWART MARKS, Sec'y.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial packages free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

LOTTERY.

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.

Class C to be drawn March 30, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
20 prizes of	200	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrts, $2.50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, and are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to all purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

☞ Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Address

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
615 Walnut-st., St. Louis, Mo. Post Office Box 2446

HATS.

DUNLAP.

The DRESS SILK HATS (Spring Patterns), of this celebrated Fifth av. Hatter are now to be had of us.

BREWSTER, Hatter,
OPPOSITE SHERMAN HOUSE

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just Published:

HUDSON'S LIFE, ART, AND CHARACTER OF SHAKESPEARE.

An Historical Sketch of the Origin and Growth of the Drama in England, with Studies in the Poet's Dramatic Architecture, Delineation of Character, Humor, Style, and Moral Spirit; with Critical Discourses on 25 Plays. 2 vols. $4.
GINN BROS., Boston.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LIME.

HALF PRICE—A lot of lime; must be moved at once. L. HALL, 114 North Jefferson-st.

BRICK.

100,000 Red Brick for sale.
HERDMAN & LARMINIE, 85 Canal-st., Room 5.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. C. HANDY assumes all liabilities and assets of said firm. H. C. HANDY signing in liquidation only.
H. C. HANDY,
J. M. RANKIN.

H. C. HANDY continues in the business at the old stand, 19 West Lake-st.
Chicago, March 21, 1872. H. C. HANDY.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY LEVI WING & CO.

Two stone-front houses on Calumet-av.
One marble-front house on Michigan-av.
House and lot, 118 Twenty-fifth-st.
Two houses and lots on Third-av.
House and lot, 22 Davis-st.
House and lot, 582 West Erie-st.
Offers wanted, at 336 Wabash-av.

PAVING MATERIAL.

CHICAGO PAVING COMP'Y,
No. 132 West Washington-st.

This Company is duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and is now prepared to construct SIDEWALKS, PAVEMENTS IN STREETS, ALLEYS, COURTS, CELLARS, and AREAS, with

CONCRETE PAVEMENT,
COMPOSED OF
Cuban Asphaltum
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Pure Crushed Rock,

Under the Van Camp Patent, making the MOST DURABLE pavement in the world, not liable to decay, and absolutely

Indestructible by Fire.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Letters Patent for this Pavement were issued to Dr. Van Camp, of Washington City, in 1867, and this Company have purchased and is sole owner of the right for Cook County.

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and all other persons are notified that any infringement upon this Patent will be promptly prosecuted in the United States Courts.

JOHN McCAFFERY, Pres't.

Chicago, March 18, 1872.

HARDWARE.

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN

Call the attention of buyers to their large stock of

Haydole's Hammers,	Fence Wire,
Blood's Hatchets,	Tin Plate,
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Shelf Hardware,	Agricultural Tools,
Wheeling Nails,	Etc., Etc.

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Fire and Burglar-Proof
SAFES,
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Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

WANTED.

HORSES WANTED.

The Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, desires to buy in open market, commencing immediately, 525 CAVALRY HORSES.

The horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh, and good condition, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, and from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

A fair price will be paid for each horse according to its value.

Any number from one upward will be received, until the required number is purchased.

By authority of the Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.
L. C. EASTON,
Dep'y Q. M. Gen'l U. S. Army,
C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

OFFICE C. Q. M. DEPT. MO.,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
March 14, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Building Materials

From Canada and Great Britain.

A gentleman from Canada is desirous of co-operating with some responsible parties in Chicago for the sale of Canadian and British building materials, subject to drawback, under the act now before Congress. Parties disposed to engage in this business on a large scale will receive further information by addressing CANADIAN, Tribune office, North Canal st., Chicago.

1-3 Your Life
IS SPENT IN BED.
The greatest comfort is obtained by using
PETERS' IMPROVED
Woven Wire Mattress
WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 224 W. Madison-st.

NOTICE.

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Combines the original French patents, and twelve American improvements, which have been sustained by the United States Courts, and are wholly owned by the Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company.

All parties are warned against manufacturing, buying or using Fire Extinguishers of any kind, in which water impregnated with carbonic acid gas is used as the extinguishing element except those manufactured by our company, or others duly licensed and authorized by us, on pain of immediate prosecution for infringement.

J. B. Burch, John V. Farwell, Matthew Laflin, O. G. Hammond, B. F. Jacobs, J. B. Stillson, Directors Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company.

Hon. Edmund Burke, Hon. Charles Hitchcock, David A. Burr, Keller & Blake, West & Bond, Counsel.

REMOVAL.

STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., Wholesale Grocers, have removed to Nos. 2 and 4 Wabash-av., corner of South Water-st.

[From the annual report of "Chicago Home of the Friendless."]

"Cases of diseased eyes have been frequent, but they have yielded in every instance to the treatment prescribed by Dr. Walker, Oculist of this city. Offices, 245 W. Madison-st., from 11 to 1; 921 Wabash-av., 3 to 5.

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NESTLE'S LACTEOUS FARINA,
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Extensively used and recommended by the most eminent physicians.
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American WATCHES

THE BEST.
PRICES REDUCED!

ELGIN WATCHES, Best Silver Cases,	$20 to $70
ELGIN WATCHES, 18 kt. Gold Cases,	$70 to $140
U. S. STEM AND KEY-WINDERS, Silver,	$16.50 to $350
U. S. STEM AND KEY-WINDERS, Gold,	$65 to $500
HOWARD, Gold,	$125 to $275

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384 WABASH-AV.,
And 247 WEST MADISON-ST

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U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
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MUSICAL.

E PIANOS

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
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Second-hand Pianos, $195 to $275.
New Rosewood Pianos, $250 to $300.
Fine Reed & Sons' Pianos, $325 to $375.
Splendid Chickering Pianos for $475.

Time payments. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogue sent free.

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CHEAP!! UNEXCELLED!!

Beautiful Octavo Edition of Oratorios and Cantatas.

Creation	.50	Hymn of Praise	.50
Messiah	.50	Walpurgis Night	.75
Israel in Egypt	.50	As the Hart Pants (42d Psalm)	.38
Judas Maccabæus	.50	Come Let Us Sing (95th Psalm)	.38
Samson	.75		
St. Paul	.75	Ninety eighth Psalm	.38
Elijah	1.00	Woman of Samaria	1.00
Athalia	1.00	Hear My Prayer	.38
Stabat Mater	.45		

Oratorio Choruses separate, 6 cts. each. 60 cts. per doz.

Beautiful Octavo Edition of Masses.

Beethoven's Mass in C.	.65	Mozart's 12th Mass	.65
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Cherubini's Mass in A	.75		
Farmer's Mass in B flat	.75	Mercadante's Mass, 3 voices	.75
Gounod's Mass Solennelle	.75	Niedermeyer's Mass in D.	1.00
Haydn's 3d Mass	.65	Rossini's Messe Solennelle	1.60
Haydn's 1, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th and 8th Masses, ea.	.75	Weber's Mass in G	.50
Haydn's 16th Mass	1.00	Weber's Mass in E flat	.65
De Monti's Mass	1.00	Southard's Mass in F	.75
Mozart's 1st Mass	.60	Southard's Short Mass in D.	.38
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Complete Operas, full vocal score, including recitatives $1 each. Faust, Fidelio, Traviata, Sonnambula, Don Giovanni, Marriage of Figaro, Norma, Ernani, Preciosa, Trovatore, Fra Diavolo, Lucretia Borgia, Lucia.

The above can be had of any music dealer or the publishers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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Correspondence relating to clip of 1872 solicited.

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COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

And U. S. Commissioner's office, 179 West Madison-st. Proof in Bankruptcy proceedings, properly made, and deeds, &c., acknowledged for any State or Territory.
SIMON W. KING, U. S. Commissioner.

C. H. NIEMANN,

CHARCOAL DEPOT, Office 489 North Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. All orders, in large or small quantities, delivered to any part of the city.

Merchant Tailors.

E. W. DODD, successor to Wm. Lock, 634 Wabash-av., has just received a fine stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

TO RENT.

A Grand Opportunity.

A grand opportunity is offered for a Savings Bank, or Insurance Agency or Company, to procure business offices for a term of 10 or 20 years, at a very cheap rental, in one of the best buildings to be erected in the city, on one of the best corners. For particulars address, with real name, Y 15, Tribune office.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
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FIRE & MARINE
INSURANCE AGENCY.

Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

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INSURANCE COMP'Y, of Boston,
ORGANIZED 1822.

Assets after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME
INS. COMP'Y, of Columbus, O.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL
INS. COM'Y, of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN
FIRE INS. COM'Y, of New York.

Insurance on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, or on the OCEAN, taken at fair rates.

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OFFICES.
Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 W. Washington-st.

THE
"EUREKA" SHIRT
Is made to measure by
P. H. McART,
134 West Madison-st.
The Best and Most Perfect Fitting Shirt in the World.

☞ Six for $16.50. Sample Shirt at same rate.

Agricultural Insurance Co.,
OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

Persons wishing insurance on detached residences or farm property will please call or address me. Also, persons wishing an Agency for this Company. We take no other risks. A. H. DARROW,
General Agent for Illinois, 397 Warren av., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

150,000
OLD NEWSPAPERS

For sale at the office of COOK, COBURN & CO., 454 Wabash-av.

Engine For Sale.

The Board of Public Works offer for sale a large second-hand Engine (cylinder, 6 feet by 18 inches), with Pump, Heater, and attachments. Can be seen at Water Works. The sale will be for cash, and the Board reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Sealed proposals will be received by said Board until 11 o'clock Saturday, March 30, 1872 for the purchase of above engines and appurtenances. By order of the Board. F. H. BAILEY, Secretary.
Chicago, March 22, 1872.

BIRDS! BIRDS!

Just arrived with a lot of German Singing Canaries, also, Blackbirds, Thrushes, Nightingales, etc., etc. For sale, wholesale and retail, at 34 East Kinzie-st.
AU. HENRY.

TO LUMBERMEN.

For sale, 1 pair large horses, harness and wagon, 3 hand carts, 1 lath barrow, saws, piling bars, rattlings, &c., &c. Inquire of JAS. H. MORRIS, 12 South Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, under the usual condition heretofore published, will be received at this office, and also at the office of the United States Quartermaster, at the several posts named below, until 12 m. Wednesday, the 1st of May, 1872, for furnishing supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873, at the following Military Posts in the Department of Texas:

Austin, Texas—200 cords of wood, 20,000 pounds of corn, 72,000 pounds of oats or barley, 51,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Bliss, Texas—400 cords of wood, 500 bushels charcoal, 125,000 pounds of corn, 75,000 pounds of oats or barley, 265,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Brown, Texas—800 cords of wood, 40,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Clark, Texas—1,210 cords of wood, 1,500 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 725,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Concho, Texas—1,200 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 910,000 pounds of corn, 455,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,750,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Davis, Texas—600 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 746,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Duncan, Texas—800 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 310,000 pounds of corn, 155,000 pounds of oats or barley, 600,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Griffin, Texas—1,400 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,000,000 pounds of corn, 485,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,900,000 pounds of hay.

Fort McIntosh, Texas—200 cords of wood, 195,000 pounds of hay.

Fort McKavett, Texas—1,000 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 605,000 pounds of corn, 310,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,205,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Quitman, Texas—400 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 200,000 pounds of corn, 100,000 pounds of oats or barley, 510,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Richardson, Texas—2,200 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,630,000 pounds of corn, 815,000 pounds of oats or barley, 2,000,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Stockton, Texas—800 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 385,000 pounds of corn, 195,000 pounds of oats or barley.

Ringgold Barracks, Texas—600 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 315,000 pounds of hay.

San Antonio, Texas—2,000 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 925,000 pounds of corn, 475,000 pounds of oats or barley, 2,000,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Sill, Indian Territory—2,000 cords of wood, 1,655,000 pounds of corn, 1,325,000 pounds of oats or barley, 5,300,000 pounds of hay.

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required at each post, according to the present distribution of troops, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.

Separate bids should be made for each post, and each class of supplies.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders for each post and each kind of supply.

It is desired to purchase in the vicinity of each post from the products of the neighboring ranches and farms, and bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be considered.

Blank proposals and any additional information can be had on application to the undersigned.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 1, 1872.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, on the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until 12 m. Wednesday, the 1st day of May, 1872, for transportation of army supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872 to the 30th day of June, 1873, on the following routes, viz: Routes Nos. One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Eight. Details and requirements can be obtained upon application to the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois; the Depot Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri; the Depot Quartermaster, New Orleans, Louisiana, and at this office. A copy of the requirements, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster.

...Agency. ...CLARKE ...O., OFFICE, ...ridge-court. OFFICE, ...shington-st. ...MARINE AGENCY. ...the following Companies: ...CTURERS' ...MP'Y, of Boston, ...ZED 1829. ...losses, including those ...Fire, $1,150,000. ...ME ...of Columbus, O. ...ERN NATIONAL ...of Milwaukee. ...FFMAN ...TY, of New York. ...he MISSISSIPPI ...on the OCEAN, ...fair rates. ...ARKE & CO., ...FICES, ...ridge-court and ...ashington-st. ...THE ...KA" SHIRT ...to measure by ...McART, ...t Madison-st. ...Perfect Fitting Shirt ...the World. ...Insurance Co., ...SALE. ...0,000 ...WSPAPERS ...ce of COOK, COBURN ...ash-av. ...For Sale. ...! BIRDS! ...of German Singing Canaries... AU HENRY. ...MBERMEN. ...JAS. H. MORRIS, 12 South Canal-st. ...OPOSALS. ...or Army Supplies. ...JAMES A. EKIN, ...Army Transportation. ...JAMES A.

PARIS.

Rumored Plots of the Bonapartists.

Noisy Demonstrations of the Legitimists—The Orleanists Hard at Work.

Execution of Communists—Trial of an Ex-Prefect—Prevalence of Suicide.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

To listen to the exaggerations of each of the parties which divide France, one would have thought the week could go by without something which would put an end to the provisional situation in which the country is. But the week has come to an end, and we are just where its predecessor left us, except that the Imperialists have lost ground in the Chamber, where they based great hopes on Mr. Rouher, and in the country, where the threats of this party are beginning to irritate many people.

BONAPARTIST CONSPIRACIES.

In fact, for many months, and especially for a few weeks, there has been a common report among well-informed people, of the dark plots of the Bonapartists. Pretty nearly every day there was attributed to them some new scheme, unhappily conformable to the conspiring antecedents of their head, the Emperor Napoleon the Third. Sometimes it was said that Mr. Thiers was to be abducted or assassinated; sometimes it was a military sedition that was to break out, to carry away with it all, or a part, of the army, and imprison, or even kill, all the heads of the opposing parties, and proclaim the Emperor; and, very often, they talked of a landing of Napoleon on the French coast.

How much truth is there in these vague rumors? A great deal, and yet probably none at all. The Bonapartists allow these reports to be circulated, and perhaps quietly disseminate them, in order to sow trouble and prevent the restoration of commerce. It is their play to ruin all which is not theirs, and they do not fail to pursue this course, regardless of the country which they wish to regain at the price of public ruin. Moreover, by predicting these plots and insurrections, they hope to weary the vigilance of the Government, and catch it unawares, when they judge it weak and indifferent enough. It is plain that they are quietly conspiring, at least. Their followers hardly conceal it, and announce almost openly that, as soon as the Emperor returns, their first act will be to send to Cayenne all whom they believe to be dangerous enemies.

MEASURES AGAINST THEM.

Influenced by these fears, the Minister of the Interior has submitted a draft of a law authorizing the Government to take action against all attempts upon the security of the established order of things. The Chamber declared it necessary, which augurs well for the passage of the law. All equally fear the success of the Bonapartists; and if, as may be expected, they do not turn out to be the strongest, those of them who, in one way or another, try to disturb the public order, will be punished.

The military law is still in force, two of their papers, *Le Gaulois* and *L'Armee*, have been suppressed. These two papers, ostensibly animated by the same Bonapartist spirit, worked together in support of their party. The other papers siding with these, reproach the Government for an useless ostracism. I agree with them. The efforts of a party cannot be bridled by depriving it of its organs, but rather by exposing its faults, its plans, and its covered or open attempts to disturb the country in consequence. And this it must do. But to gag its mouth-pieces is a blunder. Only those who are in the right are forcibly silenced, and those who are in the wrong are allowed to talk. All the *Gaulois* and *Armees* might shout themselves hoarse in declaring that the Empire is not the cause of our present misfortunes,—they would finally get sick of it and quit, and that is all. But, when they are prosecuted, they become interesting, and spring up under other names, and the public runs after them as if they were victims, which they are not, for probably they are supported only by Napoleonic gold.

So the principal concerns of the day are the conspiracies of the Bonapartists. The recent election of Mr. Rouher, and, still more, the steady sale of jewels and curiosities by the Empress Eugenie, who is constantly disposing of them at London, confirm these ideas. The weakness of the Government, which leaves everything to take care of itself, without having the energy to repress disorder on the right and left, justifies these fears. This, too, is the chief cause of the political uncertainty in which France is struggling, especially so far as the upper classes are concerned.

THE LEGITIMISTS.

The manifestoes, journeys, declarations, etc., of the Legitimists in the General Assembly, have again been cut short. After many goings and comings, after changes of phrases, after pompous notices, after much parade of seeking and obtaining signatures, the manifesto has dropped. Its signers went to see the Count de Chambord, who replied to them substantially as follows: "My dear friends, you are very kind to think of me, and very kind to set down your views concerning the governing of France, and you are perfectly free to do it. But I warn both you and the people of France, that it binds but you alone. I have my own programme, which will be published at the proper moment, but all that you are doing is mere child's play." Thereupon the Legitimists gave up their manifesto still, many are making, or rather have made, the trip to Anvers; for these sentimental journeys, as they called them in 1815, are stopped for the moment. The people of Anvers became stirred up by the noise made about its guest, the Count de Chambord. There were riots and cries of "Down with the Bourbons," etc. The Count was troubled, unreasonably, perhaps, by these manifestations, and told his friends to cease coming, so that the hospitality of a country so near France might not hurt it. It is not known whether he will continue to remain there, disturbing both Belgium and France, and acting, it seems to me, like a bad citizen, and pursuing a course which does not agree with his previous conduct. It is certain that his followers are making a great stir, chiefly in society. It is true that it amounts to nothing, but, taken in connection with the Bonapartist schemes it does not help to calm minds, or improve a situation which is already sufficiently difficult.

THE ORLEANISTS.

Finally, acting in an intermediate fashion between the dark and conspirator-like movements of the Bonapartists, and the noisy and aimless agitation of the Legitimists, the Orleans are also working to the best of their ability to seize the power. They alone are seen and talked of in their set. They give constant dinners. They go every day to the Chamber with the Princesses, who frequent it as if it were a theatre and they the judges of the drama or the comedy, and they seem to take no more concern in it than the ordinary interest of a spectator. Then their friends quietly assert that the Princes are ready to seize the Throne or the Presidential Chair, which the nation will give them so soon as it wants them.

In the meantime, they attend to their little business quietly, like ordinary citizens. They will soon receive back that part of their estates which was not given away under the reign of Napoleon the Third, worth about 36,000,000 or 40,000,000 francs. Moreover, they will—this is not a money matter—receive their positions in the army and navy, which were taken from them simply by the Imperial will. It is also stated that the Duke d'Aumale will be soon received at the Academy, where he will deliver an address, in which he will explain everything. It is possible. But, by doing so, he will lose a fine opportunity for remaining quiet.

EXECUTION OF COMMUNISTS.

They executed this week, at Versailles, three of the assassins of Generals Lecompte and Clement Thomas. It created hardly any sensation. We are sick of the trials of all these wretches of the Commune. No one goes there. No one of them deserves attention, either for his past career, his deeds, or his present attitude. Assassins, robbers, incendiaries, scamps of low extraction, often without a certain nationality, in that they are alike hybrids, belonging at once to many countries; all plainly convicted of murder, arson, and robbery; all deny with more or less impudence or hypocrisy, but deny in a cowardly fashion, like the base creatures they are. These trials are progressing. The number of Courts Martial has been increased, and it is semi-officially announced that, before the close of next April, all the cases will be disposed of.

TRIAL OF AN EX-PREFECT.

Another trial, which is beginning to-day at Rouen, is exciting a greater degree of interest. It is the trial of Mr. Janvier de la Motte, Ex-Prefect of the Empire, and one of the great favorites of the Tuileries. Mr. Janvier took refuge in Switzerland, but was reclaimed on the charge of forging public documents and of malversation of funds. Imprisoned for eight months, he has, it seems, been very severely treated, and complains of being the victim of private revenge, especially of the Duke de Broglie, our Ambassador at London. I am inclined to believe that he is the victim of his own faults,—his indifference, his disorder, and his general waste. As this was hidden under the Empire by the indulgent weakness of the Emperor, who excused all of Janvier's faults on account of his pretended devotion to the Imperial cause, all went well. But he did so much that, the moment the Emperor departed, his numberless dupes awoke, and they talk of many hundreds of thousands of francs thus stolen on all sides, in small sums, by many individuals, and in all kinds of ways, which much resemble the tricks of a common cheat. This alone explains the severity of the proceedings and the protracted stay in prison.

PREVALENCE OF SUICIDE.

Suicides are happening, in an increasing, rather than a diminishing, ratio, not only at Paris but in all France. One might say—and I believe it—that the abruptly-disturbed equilibrium of France has had its effect on the brains of its inhabitants, producing different effects according to the state of each one's brain. Those who had theirs in good order escaped with a little commotion or weariness. Others, who were not so well off, fall into a gloomy weakness, and the illness, increasing, becomes gradually perfect madness. Of those who thus become deranged, some go to Clarenton, and some kill themselves. They drown themselves, use charcoal, jump from a monument or a window, throw themselves under the wheels of a carriage, cut their throats with knife or razor, or take poison. There are often ten or twelve a day who thus dispose of themselves. The other day, one of these unfortunate persons, recollecting his classic studies, got in a bath and opened his veins, after the fashion of Seneca. This is a result of learning; but I doubt whether his parents and teachers had this in view when they made him read the History of Nero. To be or not to be! If one only knew! It would be an idea to die in a bath, quietly, reading a chapter of Seneca, and saying that, after all, if death is merely a journey, and must be made, it is better to make it at one's own time, in one's own way, and without pain, than to wait for a bad season and a bad fashion of departing. If this were the end of all, it would be better to finish, and not to wait. But "perchance to sleep,—to dream!" We do not know what we do here below. Sentinels pushed by an unknown will for an unknown object, duty consists in remaining there till the end, in spite of *ennui*, and especially of weariness, waiting for the hour of relief.

EMILE CARREY.

ARKANSAS.

Address of the Liberal Republican Executive Committee—A State Convention Called.

To the People of Kansas:

On the 13th day of October, 1869, a State Convention was assembled at Little Rock, under a call from the Liberal Republican members of the Legislature, which adopted a platform of principles that have never yet been successfully attacked by either the Democratic or Republican parties. That Convention was composed of gentlemen well known throughout the entire State for their liberal and conservative views, who had previously co-operated with different political organizations, yet were opposed to the corruptions and usurpations of the National and State Administrations, and their platform reads as follows:

1. We pledge ourselves to maintain and defend the Union and Constitution of the United States.

2. We accept the reconstruction of Arkansas and the restoration of her constitutional relations with the National Union as accomplished facts, and recognize the present Constitution and existing State Government as valid and binding, whose lawful authority is entitled to and ought to receive the respect and obedience of every good citizen.

3. We maintain that the "equality of all men before the law" is a fundamental principle of republican government. Therefore, we favor universal suffrage and universal amnesty; and, inasmuch as there no longer exists any reason or necessity for disfranchising any class of our fellow-citizens, we favor the immediate removal of all restrictions upon the elective franchise, except such as may be imposed as a punishment for crime, of which the offender has been duly convicted.

4. We are opposed to making any change in or modification of the Constitution that will or may in any wise curtail or abridge any of the rights, privileges, or immunities now held and enjoyed by the colored people of Arkansas.

5. We are opposed to the "one-man power," and deprecate, as dangerous to the liberties of the people and fatal to the purity of republican government, the vast amount of official power and patronage now lodged in the hands of the Chief Executive of this State, and therefore favor such a modification of the Constitution and existing laws as to place most of that power in the hands of the people, where it properly belongs.

6. The enormous expenditures of the Government and the oppressive taxation imposed upon the people call aloud for retrenchment and reform in every branch and department of the public service, and demand the exercise of the most rigid care and frugality in the collection, husbanding, and disbursement of the public funds. Therefore we favor such a modification of the Constitution and existing laws as to lessen the number and curtail the salaries of officers and agents of the Government; the abolishment of all needless and unnecessary offices, and the reduction of the rates of taxation to such a percentage as may be sufficient to raise just enough and no more revenue than is necessary to defray the expenses of the Government, honestly and economically administered.

7. We favor a wise and judicious system of public instruction, so as to place the means of education within the reach of every child in the State; but we deprecate the present system as being needlessly cumbrous and expensive, and because it diverts a very large proportion of the school-fund to the maintenance and support of a number of supernumerary officers with enormous salaries, whose services might very well be dispensed with, or at least substituted by less expensive and equally efficient agencies.

8. We are in favor of a vigorous and progressive system of public improvements, and believe that the Government should foster and encourage the building of railroads to the utmost extent consistent with the means of the people and the resources of the State, at the same time carefully and scrupulously guarded against any and every corrupt scheme or combination to defraud the State by converting the Government or county into means of private speculation and individual aggrandizement, to the prejudice of the public interests.

9. We are in favor of immigration, and cordially extend a welcome to all immigrants from other States, as well as from foreign countries, who may desire to come among us for the purpose of identifying themselves with the soil, and aid in the development and improvement of the State.

10. For the attainment and accomplishment of the purposes and objects embraced in and contemplated by the foregoing propositions, we hereby organize ourselves into a political party, to be designated the Liberal Republican party of Arkansas, and cordially invite the co-operation of all men, without respect to race, color, or previous political opinions, to unite with us on the basis of the platform herein laid down.

Said Convention also appointed a State Central Committee, with the powers usually conferred on such organizations. By and under the authority conferred upon that Committee, they have appointed a delegation of representative men, from different parts of the State, to represent the liberal conservative masses of the people of Arkansas in a general National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, O., on the 6th day of May next.

In order to perfect an organization of our party in Arkansas, and render it efficient in aid of the general movement to be inaugurated by the Cincinnati Convention, for the election of a Presidential ticket, it is deemed advisable by this Committee to call a State Convention, to meet in the City of Little Rock, on Tuesday, the 18th of June next. We, therefore, call upon the liberal-conservative people of Arkansas who sympathize in this movement, to meet together in County Conventions at their earliest convenience, and send up delegates to the proposed State Convention to be held on the said 18th of June next.

Believing that the times are auspicious, and the public mind prepared for the adoption of such a line of policy in the approaching National and State contests as will insure success to a liberal party, based upon a liberal platform, which, while avoiding the errors, follies, and extreme measures of both of the old parties, is yet sufficiently wise and comprehensive to embrace every measure necessary to restore purity to the Government, bring about peace and harmony among the people, and promote all the best and highest interests of the country, we feel satisfied that the people of Arkansas will respond to this call in a manner and spirit worthy the great and glorious objects contemplated by this and similar movements throughout the nation.

The Committee earnestly desire and recommend that only such men as have the implicit confidence of the people, and those only who have liberal views, be sent as delegates to said Convention.

LIBERTY BARTLETT, Chairman,
JOHN F. OWEN,
ROSCOE G. JENNINGS,
Q. K. UNDERWOOD,
JOHN KIRKWOOD,
EDWIN BANCROFT, Secretary,
State Central Executive Committee Liberal Republican party of Arkansas.

The Age of the World.

Paris Correspondent of the Boston Advertiser.

"Soldiers, recollect that from the heights of these pyramids forty centuries look down upon you," said Napoleon to the army which he led into Egypt. Was the great Captain historically correct? Did he use a pardonable exaggeration, or did his figures fall short of the truth. He had certainly wandered a little even from the chronology of Rollin. That writer, whose authority was accepted till a late epoch, placed the first historical date 2,188 years, and the construction of the pyramids 1,000 years before the Christian year. This would give them a little less than thirty centuries. But later researches in the twin sciences of archæology and Egyptology have pretty nearly overthrown Rollin's crude calculations, and most modern authorities are disposed to assign a much greater age to the world. On that subject M. Jules Oppert is about to publish a work which must attract attention. M. Oppert recalls that there were among the Egyptians measures of time, or cycles, of 1460 years each, of which the last ended in 139 A.D. Tracing these periods back it will be found that one began in the year 11,542 B.C. Among the Assyrians likewise our author claims to have discovered analogous cycles of 1805 years, the last of which terminated in 712 B.C. Counting these periods back in the same manner it will be found that one of them also begins at the date 11,542 B.C. From this coincidence, M. Oppert infers that the year 11,542 marks the beginning of reckoning time among the two oldest peoples, and consequently the beginning of the historical era. He also finds this conjecture supported by some considerations based on the Chaldaic chronology, which placed 39,000 years between the historical period and the Deluge. If equal credence be given to the entire system of the Chaldeans, which I do not understand M. Oppert to affirm, there must be added the trifling period of 432,000 years between the origin of the human species and the Deluge, making a total of 482,542 years for the age of the globe and its inhabitants.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22.

In finances there were no special features to-day except the gradual progress toward stringency noted from time to time for the last week or so. Money is, however, comparatively easier in Chicago just at present than in almost any other city in the United States. In New York, and also in all the Western cities except Chicago, the money markets are tight, but here, the great activity in building keeps the local capital in rapid circulation, and, notwithstanding that the loans of the banks are believed to be higher now than ever before, the capital is rapidly transferred from hand to hand, and helps to swell deposits. The insurance money, also, which has been paid represents to a great extent capital that was "fixed" in buildings, machinery, etc., but being set free has helped to keep the loan market comparatively easy. It is apparent, however, that some of this effect is passing away, and the inquiry for loans both at the banks and in the open market is growing more active, and lenders are less willing.

Exchange is firmer, and the usual sellers were demanding from 25c to 50c ₱ $1,000 premium for sales between banks to-day.

The country demand for currency seems to be increasing, and some considerable amounts were sent out to-day.

THE BEEKMAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Receiver of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company of New York, F. M. Bixby, will pay to the creditors of the company a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the first day of April,—a further notice of which will be given. The total assets of the company were $290,000, chiefly in bonds and mortgages. The liabilities as far as ascertained amount to $450,000. The Receiver is confident that within three months the entire assets will be converted into cash without the loss of a dollar from discount or rebate, and the affairs of the company finally settled.

THE CONSOLIDATED CALIFORNIA RAILROADS.

The California papers print abbreviations of the reports of the railroads of that State for the year 1871, but the items are so vaguely stated in the newspaper accounts that no comprehensive comparison with last year's business can be made. The Central Pacific carried 571,565 tons of freight in 1871, against 482,890 tons carried in 1870. The gross receipts of the Central Pacific appear to be $9,546,342 for 1871, against $7,530,710 in 1870.

Almost the entire system of California railroads are now consolidated in the control of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The total number of miles operated by that company is now about 1,400. In acquiring control of the California Pacific Railroad, the Central Company also acquired control of the California Steam Navigation Company, with its various river and coastwise lines, comprising forty-four steamers, including every class, from ferry-boats up to ocean steamships.

The President of this great Company, which has about secured control of the transportation business of the whole Pacific coast, is Leland Stanford. Mr. A. N. Towne, who is the General Superintendent of all the Company's lines, both of railroads and steamers, began his railroad career on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, about seventeen years ago, and worked his way up through the successive grades of "train-despatcher," division superintendent, etc. The more favorable financial condition of the Central Pacific, as compared with the Union Pacific, is largely due to the executive ability of Mr. Towne.

THE ACTUAL RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

It is well understood that notwithstanding the requirement of the National Currency act, that the banks in all the redemption cities shall hold legal reserve to the extent of 25 per cent of their circulation and deposits, the National Banks only hold, in the aggregate, an actual amount of reserve equal to about 15 per cent of their actual deposits. This arises from the permission to the banks to keep half of their reserve with their redeeming agents. The National Banks have on deposit to the credit of individual depositors $596,000,000, and $318,000,000 of circulating notes outstanding, making together, $914,000,000. If we assume that $300,000,000 of this amount belongs to the country banks, which are required to keep 15 per cent reserve, it will take $45,000,000, and the balance, $614,000,000, to the other banks, required to keep 25 per cent reserve, it will take $153,000,000, making together, $198,000,000 reserve required by the National Currency Act. The whole amount of reserve actually held by the 1,790 National Banks is $145,000,000, which includes specie, legal-tender notes, clearing-house and 5 per cent certificates, but not the $13,000,000 of National Bank notes, which the law does not recognize. The Comptroller reports that there is due to National Banks "from redeeming and reserve agents," or, in other words, from certain other National Banks, $78,000,000, but this amount, although a legal reserve, is not represented by specie or legal-tender notes.

VOLUME OF THE CIRCULATION.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* figures out the amount of currency in actual circulation, as follows: The whole amount of United States notes and fractional currency outstanding is $382,000,000, of which amount the National Banks, 1,790 in number, hold $110,000,000, and the whole amount of National Bank notes issued is $331,000,000, of which amount the banks hold $13,000,000. From this it appears that out of the whole issue of $713,000,000 of circulating notes the National Banks hold but $123,000,000, thus leaving the enormous amount of $590,000,000 in circulation, which must be mainly in the hands of the people.

YIELD OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

According to the *Commercial Herald* of San Francisco, the bullion production of the Pacific States and Territories for 1869 and 1870 averaged from $70,000,000 to $75,000,000. There is reason to believe that last year it reached $80,000,000, and there is good ground for expecting that this year it will aggregate from $85,000,000 to $90,000,000. The recent developments on the Comstock Lode have imparted new confidence in the continued permanency of the ore veins, and demonstrated the lode to be the most important silver-bearing ore yet discovered. The production of the Comstock Lode in 1871 is estimated to have reached $12,500,000, and will probably exceed that amount this year. Up to the middle of last August, twelve of the leading claims on the lode had produced over $4,000,000, exclusive of the June, July, and August production of the Belcher and Crown Point mines, the fiscal reports of these claims closing with May. The same claims had paid their stockholders $20,000,000 in dividends, and assessed them $7,235,999 during the same interval. The market value of the claims at the time the table was compiled was $10,558,000, showing that they had returned their owners about twenty per cent per annum on their investments.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	115	115½
5-20's of '62	111	111½
" '64	111	111½
" '65	111	112½
" '65 Jan. and July	110	111
" '67	111	112½
" '68	111	112½
10-40's	107	108
United States five per cents	[illegible]	
United States Currency 6's	113	
Northern Pacific Gold 7:30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7's		100 and int.
Cook County 7's		100 and int.
Gold Exchange		110
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109¾@110½
Gold and Gold Coupons	109½	
Money on Governments and Gold		7 per cent
Land Warrants, 160's	175	180
Land Warrants, 120's	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip	173@175	

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	2,784	4,784	2,515	5,451
Wheat, bu	1,410	3,330	3,408	7,466
Corn, bu	30,270	25,200	7,829	54,409
Oats, bu	12,800	2,676	11,093	717
Rye, bu	350	378	360	....
Barley, bu	3,790	3,850	3,250	1,197
Grass seed, lbs	72,220	80,240	87,526	18,300
Flax seed, lbs	18,600	....	....	20,000
Broom corn, lbs	3,270	3 630	34,530	11,510
Cured meats, lbs	63,000	161,414	870,909	113,230
Beef, brls	38	28	30	50
Pork, brls	206	269	610	199
Lard, lbs	24,900	53,975	464,125	191,046
Tallow, lbs	21,220	11,287	930	....
Butter, lbs	40,430	63,838	24,210	9,096
D. hogs, No	119	242	....	....
Live hogs, No	6,114	5,196	6,377	4,016
Cattle, No	2,002	2,309	1,559	1,023
Sheep, No	2,927	2,917	2,185	2,057
Hides, lbs	91,150	112,510	85,443	52,831
Highwines, brls	190	150	280	610
Wool, lbs	25,201	10,260	14,440	35,910
Potatoes, bu	1,050	2,463	....	350
Lumber, m	299	724	939	1,405
Shingles, m	2,140	10,585	1,769	1,620
Lath, m	136	....	83	285
Salt, brls	....	....	956	589

Withdrawn, yesterday, for city consumption, 302 bu wheat.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 4 cars wheat, and 94 cars corn. Total, 39,600 bu.

The annual election of the Chicago Board of Trade will be held a week from next Monday. No candidates are announced as yet.

The produce markets were less active to-day, but the general average of prices was higher, owing to an increased firmness eastward, and continued apprehensions that the crops will not be so prolific this year as in many past seasons, owing to the lateness of the spring. The weather was warmer this morning, but not enough so as to allay the apprehensions hitherto entertained with regard to the farming prospect.

Highwines were firmer, and more active, being quoted stronger at the East. Sales were 250 brls at 84c, and the market closed with buyers at that figure.

Lake freights were steady and unchanged, at 12½@13c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 18@18½c for do to Oswego.

Provisions were less active, and steady. Mess pork was a shade stronger, though reported lower in Liverpool. Lard was firm, and unchanged. Meats were in fair demand at previous prices, it being understood that shoulders could have been bought lower than quotations for some days past. The feeling is rather strong in provisions, a great many operators thinking that the recent extensive drop was about all that the market will bear, and that current quotations will cause a largely increased consumptive demand. Canada is looked to as likely to take a great deal of our pork, some of which is already bought, and awaits shipment on the opening of navigation. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.50; do, seller April, $11.60@11.65; do, seller May, $11.75; do, seller June, $11.90; do, seller July, $12.00@12.10; prime mess, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.35@8.40; do, seller April, $8.40; do, seller May, $8.50; do, seller June, $8.60. Green hams held at 9½c. Dry-salted meats at 4c for shoulders; 5¾@6c for rough sides; 6@6¼c for short ribs; 6½c for short clear. Boxed meats are higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet pickled hams, 9@9c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 6¾c for short ribs; 7c for short clear, and 11c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.75@10.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork at $11.50; 500 brls do at $11.40; 1,000 brls do seller April at $11.60; 1,000 brls do at $11.50; 500 brls do seller May at $11.75; 500 brls do at $11.72½; 500 brls do at $11.70; 1,500 brls do at $11.65; 500 brls do at $11.62½; 1,000 brls do seller June at $11.90; 250 tcs lard at $8.37½; 250 tcs do seller May at $8.47½; 1,250 tcs do seller June at $8.65; 40,000 lbs short rice (light) at 6c; 20,000 lbs do at $5.92½; 30,000 lbs do at 5½c; 150,000 lbs do at 5½c; 100,000 lbs shoulders at $3.90; 100,000 lbs do seller May at 4c.

Dressed hogs were quiet and strong; sales were 54 head at $5.20.

Hops were quiet and steady. A few bales of the crop of 1870 were sold at 12c per lb.

Flour was stronger, but quiet, the demand being fair. New York was reported higher, as reason of the advance being a greater firmness in wheat in Liverpool, and the fear of short stocks on the seaboard, as there is but a scanty hope to receive any flour or wheat, of consequence, from the West before midsummer. Sales to-day were 150 brls white winter extras (Gold Foil) at $9.25; 300 brls do at $9.00; 150 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 300 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.37½; 88 brls do (seconds) at $5.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfine at $5.00; 22 brls do (very low) at $3.60; 150 brls rye flour at $4.25. Total, 1,610 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $15.50 on track.

Wheat averaged about ½c per bu higher, but was irregular, and less active at the advance. Liverpool was early reported higher, and the news called out an active demand here, causing higher prices; but the subsequent news from New York did not report a corresponding improvement, and then the interest here fell off, and prices weakened, but rallied irregularly, with little doing to the close. Holders were firm in their views, and offered but little wheat, believing that it is good property, but buyers were not numerous except early. The market for seller May, the principal option dealt in, opened at $1.28½, improved to $1.29, receded ½c, rose to $1.29½, and fell to $1.28½ at the close. Seller April sold at $1.23½@1.24½; and seller June, at $1.29½@1.31. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, closed at $1.22½@1.22½. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.29@1.30, and rejected do at $1.06@1.07, the inside for regular. Cash sales were reported of 5,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23½; 1,200 bu do at $1.23½; 2,000 bu No. 2 spring (40 storage) at $1.16; 1,600 bu white winter (Michigan) at $1.70. Total, 9,000 bu.

Corn was irregular but less active, at an advance of ½@¾c from yesterday. Liverpool was again reported 3d@6d per qr higher, and New York followed suit, while local holders were full of confidence in the facts that the stocks in the United States are believed to be even less than a year ago, and that the low prices are stimulating to an enormous consumption. The latter is especially the case in the South. Part cargoes of corn are taken at every trip up all the rivers that empty into the Mississippi below the mouth of the Ohio, and this movement will probably continue as long as the weather will permit; while in the Eastern States there appears to be no plethora, notwithstanding the fact that they have absorbed corn at an unprecedented rate during the past twelve months. Still, there is so much corn here, and behind us, that it is difficult to resist the downward pressure, though it is in the hands of comparatively few holders. The option of seller April opened to-day at 38½c; improved ½c, declined to 38½c at the close. Seller May sold at 42½@43½c; seller May and June at 42½@43½c; seller June at 43@43½c; and seller July at 44@44½, all closing at the inside. Cash corn closed dull at 38c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu on track at 38c; no store corn being sold.

Oats were quiet, but strong, at ½@¾c advance, though quoted heavy in New York. They are literally scarce here, very little being offered, and are especially wanted for summer delivery, as it is thought by many that there are few more oats to come in before next harvest. Seller the month was nominal to-day at 30½@31c; fresh receipts at 32@32½c; seller April quiet at 31@31½c; seller May strong at 34½@34½c, and seller June moderately active at 35½@35½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu at 32½c; 5,000 bu at 31c; 600 bu rejected (40 storage) at 28c. Total, 7,400 bu.

Rye was quiet, but strong, under a good supply demand, at 71c for regular No. 2, or seller April, and 73@74c for strictly fresh receipts. Cash sales were 2,400 bu No. 2 at 71c; 800 bu by sample at 75c.

Barley was firm at yesterday's quotations, being in good request, at 51c for regular No. 2, or seller April. Cash sales were 17,000 bu No. 2 at 51c; 400 bu do (fresh) at 53c; 5,000 bu by sample at 75c; 400 bu do at 74c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 24,000 bu.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following detailed statement of hog-packing in the West:

OHIO.	1870-1.	1871-2.
Athens	4,500	450
Bremen	5,500	5,650
Chauncey	430	....
Cincinnati	500,006	656,841
Clarksville	190	210
Chillicothe	12,800	6 780
Columbus	8,260	7,100
Coolville	2,300	3,001
Circleville	16,300	16,657
Cleveland	36,415	28,000
Cadiz	500	250
Cambridge	260	....
Canal Dover	940	300
Detroit (Mich.)	34,536	27,600
Dayton	8,010	6,100
Defiance	2,450	710
Delphos	805	769
Eaton	1,264	....
Felicity	200	670
Fremont	4,010	4,350
Gettysburg	....	735
Goshen	426	500
Granville	1,100	315
Higginsport	600	700
Harveysburgh	2,929	3,813
Hamilton	4,600	6,600
Lima	1,400	4,100
Lebanon	1,080	1,326
McConnellsville	1,560	1,850
Malvern	500	510
Middletown	6,900	6,010
Marietta and vicinity	1,200	1,085
Minster	4,400	5,300
Massillon	1,200	1,100
Minerva	700	340
Manchester	2,091	7,620
Newark	1,200	856
Newport	250	350
New Paris	1,750	....
New Burlington	260	....
Pittsburgh (Pa)	11,018	5,300
Portsmouth	1,600	840
Port Jefferson	451	500
Piqua	500	4,266
Point Pleasant (W. Va)	100	381
Parkersburg (W. Va.)	2,000	200
Perrysburg	100	300
Ripley	10 500	13,325
Spring Valley	1,850	4,282
Steubenville	....	500
Smithfield	200	210
St. Mary's	3,400	3,510
Selina	1,000	1,900
Sidney	641	450
Sandusky	3,000	1,000
Springfield	1,000	2,010
Troy	1,000	1,079
Tarlton	200	700
Toledo	21,006	12,000
Wilmington	3,610	3,104
Waynesburg	1,100	....
Wapakoneta	1,750	2,201
Washington C. H.	....	2,100
Waverly	....	770
Waterville	500	400
Wheeling (W. Va.)	7,000	6,100
Xenia	12,300	13,400
Zanesville	3,300	3,300
Totals	754,119	900,484
ILLINOIS.		
Augusta	1,800	2,500
Albion	5,300	5,113
Alton	4,700	6,100
Atlanta	....	1,098
Beardstown	3,055	....
Bridgeport	2,073	3,500
Beverly	890	1,000
Barry	7,200	7,250
Charleston	2,066	2,500
Carmi	2,000	2,900
Carrollton	1,000	....
Canton	2,500	1,500
Chicago	918,087	1,225,236
Decatur	2,089	2,150
Danville	3,100	4,200
De Soto	1,000	2,100
Eureka	....	9,100
Enfield	700	1,200
Effingham	1,000	3,606
Fairfield	710	800
Friesville	106	800
Fredricksville	5,234	5,330
Galena	36,232	38,000
Griggsville	2,300	1,850
Grayville	5,951	4,888
Hustonville	5,036	4,955
Hampton	160	....
Jerseyville	1,806	2,603
Jacksonville	5,882	5,191
Lacon	14,555	16,881
Lewiston	300	....
La Grange	1,100	....
Mt. Carmel	3,500	2,000
Milton	200	300
Meredosa	1,000	600
Mt. Sterling	5,220	7,500
Mattoon	8,600	16,600
New Boston	2,400	3,600
Naples	2,500	6,010
New Canton	1,000	1,435
New Haven	350	1,100
Olney	6,070	8,787
Perry	4,800	5,705
Peoria	48,000	96,225
Palestine	6,740	8,019
Pekin	9,100	7,000
Quincy	54,060	33,256
Rushville	6,200	5,100
Rock Island	1,500	2,000
Rockport	1,800	1,000
Springfield	11,200	10,000
Sumner	1,150	2,400
Shawneetown	4,660	9,400
Spring Bay	1,500	2,000
Warsaw	7,606	6,707
Watseka	2,300	750
Totals	1,234,528	1,630,725
KENTUCKY.		
Bowling Green	8,000	9,500
Caseyville	1,100	400
Frankford	1,700	1,300
Henderson	3,225	1,070
Hickman	5,000	....
Louisville	242,135	303,512
Lexington	5,300	....
Maysville	8,000	....
Mumfordsville	11,000	15,500
Uniontown	3,500	5,400
Totals	288,970	342,582
INDIANA.		
Armiesburgh	1,500	2,099
Anderson	8,512	12,010
Brookville	....	500
Bedford	5,000	4,665
Bloomington	1,600	250
Bluffton	250	1,700
Connorsville	11,006	13,013
Cambridge City	....	200
Crawfordsville	5,575	2,006
Columbus	10,060	16,521
Carlisle	3,780	7,125
Delphi	12,010	20,290
Dupont	200	250
Eugene	1,200	2,074
Evansville	17,200	18,470
Freedlandsville	1,270	2,300
Franklin	10,480	26,053
Fairfield	150	180
Greensburgh	900	11,815
Graham	640	....
Gosport	20,040	17,047
Grandville	500	600
Hagerstown	3,500	....
Harrodsburg	2,500	2,300
Indianapolis	105,000	172,100
Jonesboro	700	600
Kokomo	6,302	11,800
Knightstown	2,780	3,200
Logootee	2,490	1,605
Logansport	2,160	3,500
Lafayette	29,806	50,400
Medora	1,400	1,318
Mt. Vernon	3,956	4,100
Madison	18,248	9,918
Montgomery's Station	880	600
Marion	600	810
Montezuma	1,435	1,712
Muncie	16,048	28,231
Merom	....	3,191
Michigan City	800	3,000
New Harmony	6,378	6,774
New Castle	1,760	1,200
Newport	1,460	1,567
Newbury	640	485
Princeton	2,000	7,700
Petersburg	700	706
Patoka	2,400	300
Paris and vicinity	400	650
Perrysville	1,400	....
Peru	1,200	2,500
Richmond	26,500	25,000
South Bend	1,380	2,48
Seymour	6,201	5,900
Terre Haute	33,270	35,117
Vincennes	16,078	24,172
Vernon	201	390
Wabash	5,000	....
Washington	5,150	9,816
Wheatland	1,330	450
Totals	425,484	565,194
WISCONSIN.		
Fort Atkinson	1,300	1,400
Beloit	3,600	9,000
Fond du Lac	1,500	9,000
Milwaukee	241,000	315,000
Sparta	4,200	7,010
Totals	251,600	334,410
TENNESSEE.		
Atlanta (Ga.)	3,600	2,500
Bristol	1,500	600
Chattanooga	6,300	800
Cleveland and vicinity	980	8,010
Knoxville	5,600	2,500
Morristown	1,700	1,460
Nashville	15,000	20,000
Shelbyville	2,650	7,110
Totals	41,270	42,680
IOWA.		
Burlington	6,300	16,100
Birmingham	1,202	3,500
Council Bluffs	5,110	7,300
Cedar Rapids	....	15,389
Davenport	3,600	5,006
Dubuque	64,349	65,000
Des Moines	11,849	45,555
Eddyville	6,360	7,100
Eastport	2,500	5,600
Farmington	1,000	700
Fort Madison	4,500	3,350
Glenwood	....	318
Hamburg	450	2,900
Iowa City	....	1,500
Keokuk	50,100	57,500
Muscatine	5,018	13,800
Nebraska City	3,500	6,000
Oskaloosa	61	....
Ottumwa	21,648	27,363
Pella	500	200
Sabula	9,853	12,535
Sidney	2,014	3,000
Totals	188,014	288,330
MISSOURI.		
Alexandria	5,302	13 582
Chillicothe	6,300	3,000
Camden	6,060	6,900
Canton	3,500	16,006
Hannibal	7,061	8,300
Kansas City	36,200	89,000
Lagrange	4,860	2,658
Louisiana	500	5,119
Monticello	1,350	....
Memphis	700	....
Palmyra	3,000	2,000
St. Louis	305,600	419,082
St. Joseph and vicinity	74,330	118,155
Weston	5,102	15,006
Totals	459,155	693,919
KANSAS.		
Atchison	2,100	1,800
Doniphan	7,800	7,000
Leavenworth	11,491	18,600
Lawrence	5,500	6,218
Topeka	2,500	5,010
White Cloud	500	600
Troy	750	3,600
Totals	33,641	43,034
MINNESOTA.		
Minneapolis	6,000	5,000
St. Paul	8,000	16,000
Totals	14,000	21,000
NEBRASKA.		
Arago	2,700	3,035
Brownsville	....	1,835
Totals	2,700	4,870
Totals	3,695,251	4,868,448
		3,695,251
Increase in number		1,173,197

Our reports of the average weight of hogs, and the yield of lard, have been fuller and more satisfactory than usual, which enables us to give the averages on these points as nearly accurate as may be desired. The lard refers but to leaf and trimming, as heretofore, but we have the head and gut so fully and distinctly reported that we can say that for this, 9½ lbs per hog may be added in order to find out the full aggregate yield of the entire packing.

The general averages for all are: Hogs, 227½ lbs net per hog, and lard 29 2-7 lbs leaf and trimming per hog. The general average weight of hogs, and the yield of leaf and trimming lard per hog compare with those of six previous seasons, as follows:

	Hogs, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
1865	231 3-10	31 1-7
1867	232 1-7	29½
1868	201	21½
1869	206½	24½
1870	205½	28½
1871	230 1-7	30 1-7
1872	227½	29 2-7

From the returns made to us of the yield of head and gut lard, we feel authorized, as already stated, to place it at 9½ lbs per hog, so that by adding this to the yield of leaf and trimming as given, it would make the total yield of all kinds a fraction over 39 lbs per hog. The total yield of net hogs, in pounds, this season, is 1,108,180,476, and of leaf and trimming lard, 142,575,977 lbs. These figures, compared with the crop of last year, make the increase in the crop of pork a fraction over 30 4-9 per cent., and in lard 28 1-20 per cent. These aggregates compare with the two previous seasons as follows:

	Meat, lbs.	Leaf and trimming lard, lbs.
1869-70	542,213,444	62,918,074
1870-71	846,464,962	110,882,655
1871-72	1,108,180,476	142,575,977

In order to find the aggregate production of all kinds of lard, add 9½ lbs per hog to the result above given, for head and gut, this season, and 10 lbs last season.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, the grain markets were very quiet. Corn was inactive. Wheat dull and easier up to the time of the half-past 3 o'clock call, the result of which was as follows:

Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $11.40 bid, $11.60 asked; do seller April, 250 brls sold at $11.60; closed at $11.60 bid, $11.65 asked; do seller May, $11.70 bid, $11.85 asked; do seller June, $11.90 bid, $12.00 asked; do seller July, inactive.

Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.30 bid; do seller April, $8.30 bid; do seller May, 750 tcs sold at $8.52½; closed at $8.50 bid, and $8.52½ asked; do seller June, $8.60 bid, $8.62½ asked.

Wheat, cash or seller the month, $1.22½ bid, $1.23 asked; do seller April, 10,000 bu sold at $1.23½; 5,000 bu at $1.23½, closed at $1.23½ bid, and $1.23½ asked; do seller May, $1.28½ bid, $1.28½ asked; do seller June, $1.29½ bid, $1.30 asked.

Corn, cash or seller the month, 5,000 bu sold at 38½c, closed at 38c bid, 38½c asked; do seller April, 38½c bid, 38½c asked; do seller May, 60,000 bu sold at 42½c, closed at 42½c bid, 42½c asked; do seller May and June, 10,000 bu sold at 42½c, closed at 42½c bid, 42½c asked; do seller June, 20,000 bu sold at 43c, closed at 43c bid, 43½c asked; do seller July, 15,000 bu sold at 44½c, closed at 44½c bid, 44½c asked; do seller August, 44c bid, 45½c asked.

Oats, cash or seller the month, 30½c bid, 31c asked; do seller April, 5,000 bu sold at 31½c, closed at 31½c bid, 31½c asked; do seller May, 34½c bid, 34½c asked; do seller June, 35½c bid, 35½c asked.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22.

BUTTER—The little really choice butter arriving from day to day finds ready purchasers at good prices, or at 25@28c, while common and medium descriptions are steadily accumulating. The demand is fair both on local and shipping account. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 25@27c; choice roll, 20@22c; common to fair do, 12@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless bags continue in fairly active demand, and the market remains firm at the quoted prices. Other goods in the line are more quiet, though no less firm, as the stocks are moderate, and can scarcely be replenished to sell at present prices. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BEANS—The demand continues active, and prices are firm and higher. Sales were effected at the following revised quotations: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.25 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.40@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Met with a light inquiry, yet prices remain firm as follows: Common at $60.00@70.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@90.00; choice, $100.00@110.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@160.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There is no improvement to note in the demand for building materials, and only a fair amount of trading is being done. Following are the prices now current: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay; $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

CHEESE—There were no new features to note in connection with the market for this staple. The demand is not large, but the insignificant character of the supply of prime goods induces an exceedingly firm feeling on the part of holders, and there are no sellers at any concession from the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@13c.

COAL—Business is only fair, but, owing to the reduced condition of the stocks, and the probability that navigation will open much later than usual, a firmer feeling obtains, and, in some quarters, an advance of 50c@$1.00 per ton was being asked. We now quote: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@12.50; Erie, 10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@8.00; Indiana, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $7.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand was quite meagre, and prices were easy. We now quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.50@1.57; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00, for flour barrels.

EGGS—The egg market was fairly active today, and choice packages found ready sale at 19@20c per dozen.

FRUITS—DRIED—Dealers report the market unchanged. Both the local and interior demands are of a liberal character, and all goods in the list are being firmly held. The tendency in apples is still unmistakably upward, as the stocks are now mainly in speculative hands, and round lots cannot be bought at the ruling rates. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do, new, 12@12½c; French, do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 8½@9c; do, new, Western, 8½@9c; do, new, Michigan, 10½@11c.

FISH—Prices remain firm for all descriptions. There is a good demand at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.00@4.25; No. 1 mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The inquiry for green fruits was only fair, and, aside from oranges and lemons, the market ruled weak. Sales were reported at the annexed quotations: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $12.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—In this department of trade there were few new features to note. The movement, both in staple and fancy groceries, is large—unusually so for the season—and a good feeling prevails all around. Coffees are somewhat firmer, prices having recently advanced in the East. Rice is also being held with slightly increased firmness. Syrups are working easier. Sugars, spices, and other goods in the list, remain comparatively steady. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23@24c; prime do at 23@23½c; good, at 22½@23c; common, at 21@22c; O. G. Java, at 28@30c; Singapore, at 26@27c; Costa Rica, at 24@25c; Maracaibo, at 24@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 7½@8c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars at 13@13½c; A, standard, at 12½@12¾c; A, No. 2, at 12@12½c; B, at 11½@12c; X C, at 11½@11¾c; C, at 11½@11¾c; choice brown, at 10@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9@11c; molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@50c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 65@75c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6@6½c; standard, at 6½@6¾c; German mottled, at 7½@7¾c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6@7c; brown Windsor, at 4@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 8½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@5½c.

HAY—There was a little more inquiry for this article, but the aggregate demand was, after all, limited, and under continued liberal receipts the market remains weak. The following prices are being paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $12.50@13.00; do, loose pressed, $12.00@13.50; prairie, pressed, $8.50@9.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted active, and the market was firm at the late advance. We continue to quote: Green city butchers' 9½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The movement in this branch of trade to-day was of a moderate character, and, with the exception of an advance of ½c in sheet iron, prices remain firm and unchanged. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron			6¼@6½c
Bar iron	4 7-10	@ 4 9-10	rates
Heavy band	5 3-10	@ 5 5-10	rates
Light band	5 7-10	@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	6	@ 6 2-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10	@ 5 5-10	rates
Round and square	4 7-10	@ 4 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 6-10	@ 4 8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20		rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18		rates
Sheet iron		6½	rates
Norway railroad	7½	@ 8½	rates
German plow steel	9	@ 13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@ 12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	9	@ 11	rates

LEATHER—An active movement is witnessed both in domestic and imported stock, and a firm, healthy tone pervades the market. The stocks are moderate, but are considered ample, and a very satisfactory business is doing. We quote:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ .37@ .39
Country harness	.34@ .36
Line city, ₱ lb	.39@ .42
Kip, ₱ lb	.90@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper No. 1, ₱ ft	.26@ .29
City upper No. 2, ₱ ft	.25@ .27
Country upper, No. 1	.23@ .26
Collar, ₱ ft	.21@ .23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough up per, 11 to 13 lbs	.35@ .37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@ .34
Rough upper, damaged	.28@ .30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@ .36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@ .33
"B A" sole	.31@ .32
OAK.	
Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@ .85
Harness	.40@ .45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.20
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.10
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.30

MAPLE SUGAR—Is in demand at 13@16c—according to quality.

LUMBER—Dealers continue to report a good inquiry on local account, and quotations are fully sustained. Hardwood lumber was less active but steady at the prices of yesterday. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@28.00
Common boards	22.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.50@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@ 3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@ 4.00
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$20.00@30.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@30.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@32.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	38.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The supply is about equal to the demand, and prices rule firm, as follows:

A or Star sawed shingles	$3.25@3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The volume of business transacted in this market was moderately large, and in view of the fact that the stocks are not heavy, prices rule steady as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 42c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tinned copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16c, 15c; 17, 18c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—The market exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and quotations remain firm and unchanged: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Business is slowly improving and for most descriptions the market is working firmer. The exceptions are turpentine and lard oils, the tendency in these being rather downward. We quote: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 83c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats foot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 93@95c.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Trade is steadily improving and the general market is very firm. Prices remain unchanged as follows:

WHITE LEADS.	
Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad Colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50@5.00
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—The inquiry for dressed chickens was again good and prices were firm. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $2.50@4.75; turkeys do, ₱ lb, 15@18c; geese do, ₱ dozen, $7.00@9.00; do, live, $8.00@10.00; ducks, $4.00@5.00.

POTATOES—Choice lots meet with a good demand and for such a firmer feeling prevailed. We quote as follows: 90@95c for common mixed, and at $1.00@1.15 for good to choice straight lots from store.

SALT—The demand was larger, and dealers were asking and obtaining the following quotations. Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.15, and diamond C, $2.40 ₱ brl; Ashton dairy $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—The market was only fairly active, but no change occurred in prices. We quote Timothy at $2.20@2.40 for fair to good, and $2.50@2.60 for prime. Clover at $4.25@5.25 for common to prime, and $5.50 for mammoth. Millet at 65@70c, and Hungarian at 65@75c.

TEAS—There was slightly increased activity in the demand for teas, and the market is working firmer, though large orders are still being filled at a concession from the quoted prices. We make no change in our list, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@63c; good, 60@75; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.43; choice to extra Japan leaf, 98c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@85c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prime goods are firmly head, while low grades are a little weak and unsettled. No quotable change has taken place in values, however, and we repeat our list:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 75@80c; black, sound, 50@55c.

WOOD—We quote: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—The stocks of choice qualities are meagre and under an increased demand. The feeling developed is one of firmness. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	80@84c
Washed, medium, in good condition	82@86c
Washed, coarse	60@64c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@85c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	63@73c
Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.	

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the current rates:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats.
New York	55	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phil and Balt	50	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	60	1.30	65	75
Montreal and Pres.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	55	70	[illegible]	40
Buffalo	35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	35	70	35	40
Erie	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	30
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	60	30	35
Indianapolis	25	50	25	30
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	35
Newark, O.	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Washington, D. C.	55	1.40	60	70
Charleston, S. C.	85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	85	1.70	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,270	6,314	1,585
Tuesday	1,824	5,880	999
Wednesday	2,136	10,284	1,850
Thursday	2,022	6,116	2,927
Friday	1,835	6,196	1,500
Total	11,087	34,167	8,867
Same time last week	10,618	39,238	6,008
Week before last	9,872	39,783	6,021

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,009	6,908	1,338
Tuesday	1,622	4,371	320
Wednesday	1,452	7,048	488
Thursday	1,559	6,377	2,139
Friday	....	....	....
Total	6,671	26,704	4,471

CATTLE—The resolution adopted at the meeting of commission men yesterday, to suspend business at 12 o'clock to-day, brought out a full attendance of buyers early in the day, and during the forenoon trading was brisk. Although the receipts were again large, and advices from the East scarcely as favorable as on the opening days of the week there was no abatement in the firmness that has characterized the market for some time past, full prices being invariably demanded, and readily paid. The quality was a fair average, the offerings embracing a liberal number of good to choice beeves, and about the usual proportion of low grades. Prices ranged at $2.50@3.75 for common, thin, rough, mixed lots; at $4.00@5.00 for butchers' stock, including medium to extra cows, and common to fair ish steers; at $5.25@5.75 for medium to good steers averaging from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, and at $5.85@6.30 for choice steers averaging from 1,350 to 1,400 lbs. The market closed firm.

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	good steers	1,219	$5 75
16	good steers	1,170	5 55
15	good steers	1,166	5 62½
16	good steers	1,319	5.70
60	good steers	1,145	5.62½
16	medium steers	1,119	5 50
16	medium steers	1,176	5 60
30	medium steers	1,082	5 37½
16	good steers	1,228	5 50
45	choice shipping steers	1,356	6.50
33	choice shipping steers	1,377	6.30
123	choice shipping steers	1,396	6 10
44	choice shipping steers	1,395	6.12½
16	choice shipping steers	1,282	6 00
58	choice shipping steers	1,316	6 10
16	medium steers	1,075	5.35
12	medium steers	1,175	5.30
15	medium steers	1,119	5.30
16	medium steers	1,144	5.37½
13	medium steers	1,177	5.35
35	medium steers	1,200	5.30
49	medium steers	1,121	5 30
15	good steers	1,356	5 50
18	cows	1,015	4 00

HOGS—The hog market underwent no decided change. There was a good attendance of buyers, and although there was no particular urgency in the demand, a tolerably firm tone pervaded the market, and yesterday's prices were sustained. Sales were reported at $4.20@4.70 for common to extra, with the larger portion at $4.30@4.40. The market closed steady. Transactions include the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
57	269	$4.65	112	224	$4.35	58	232	$4 00
49	203	4 40	67	188	4.40	79	249	4 40
41	260	4.62½	150	232	4 35	68	214	4.30
117	200	4 34	63	169	4.30	52	273	4 40
55	200	4 30	59	200	4.30	51	245	4 60
46	209	4 30	66	202	4 35	80	238	4.30
44	193	4 35	67	200	4.30	52	220	4 30
54	254	4 35	67	234	4.70	91	299	4 40
30	256	4 60	58	226	4.70	32	203	4 40
22	189	4.30	20	189	4 25	64	176	4 30

SHEEP—A buoyant tone pervaded the sheep market, notwithstanding the liberal receipts, and sales were quick at a slight advance on previous rates. Everything was taken, and the market closed strong at $5.00@6.00 for common; at $6.50@7.25 for medium, and at $7.50@8.25 for good to choice. A car-load of extra sheep, averaging 109 lbs, found a purchaser at $9.00.

MARINE.

SHIPBUILDING.—During the past winter there has been comparatively little done in the way of shipbuilding at this port. There has, however, been a large amount of repairing accomplished, and in this line the past season compares favorably with any one for several years back. Ship-carpenters, since the close of navigation, have received on an average $3 per day,—the price obtained by them one year ago. At Miller Bros' yard about 120 men have been employed. While at the other ship-yards the number engaged in the repairing business has been about sixty to seventy. The following is a resume of the work done by the Miller Bros. since the 1st of December:

The brigs Rosecrans and Commerce have received entire new decks, and other repairs, involving an outlay of about $1,300 on each. The tug Monitor has received about $400 worth of work; the schooner J. Catchpole an extensive overhauling; the schooner Advance, new frames and ceiling, and the schooner C. J. Roeder a centre box. The schooner Brightie, which went on the beach last fall, will be generally overhauled. Since March 2, up to date, Messrs. Miller Bros. have docked upwards of fifteen vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,500 tons.

—The successors of P. Munson & Co., dredgers, commenced, yesterday, dredging on the bar south of the lighthouse.

—The Detroit *Free Press* of Thursday contains the following, which may be of interest to vessel men:

"The weather during the past week has not been of the kind to hasten the opening of navigation on the lakes, and the wintry cold of the past two days has rather had the contrary effect. The vernal equinox was passed yesterday, from which old weather prophets make their prognostications of wind and weather. They say that the prevailing winds for the three days before and after the 'sun crosses the line' will be those which will prevail for the following three months; and as these have been westerly, they say Buffalo harbor will be blocked up with ice into June. It is sure that if there are west winds, with the enormous quantity of ice in Lake Erie, Buffalo will not open until late, and bets were made that it would still be obstructed by ice on June 6."

—Among the new craft which will be added to the lake marine during the coming season, are two now being built at Gibraltar, one is for the Escanaba and Lake Michigan Transportation Company. She is to be a propeller of the following dimensions: Length of keel, 165 feet; length over all, 177 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet in shoalest place. She will, we learn, be built in the same style as the Gordon Campbell, with an upper deck, with some feet between decks, and planked up solid to the rail. It is expected that she will carry 800 gross tons of iron ore, and tow a barge besides. It is expected to have her running by May 1, and her cost will be $50,000. The other boats of this line are the propeller S. C. Baldwin, new last season, and the two barges Fanny Neil and A. L. Potter. The propeller St. Clair, which was in this line last season, has been disposed of to Sandusky parties. The other new boat is a barge for the Northwestern Transportation Company, of Detroit. She is already planked, and nearly ready for launching. The dimensions are 200 feet in length; 34 feet breadth of beam, and 14 feet hold. She is expected to carry 1,400 tons of iron ore, towing behind her the R. J. Hackett.

THE POISONED FAMILY.

The Maryland Mystery Still Unsolved—Description of the Scene When the Dying Mrs. Arnold and Her Speechless Children Were Discovered.

Burkittsville, Md. (March 19), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

* * * A gentle rap at the door by the gentleman who came over with me brought a response from the inside, and he being well known we were invited in, and a moment after stood within the abode of the stricken Arnold family—of which I telegraphed you last night—with the evidence of that shocking tragedy before us.

There lay the mother, shrouded for the grave, already the victim of poison she had consumed, while in the room above were the five children, two of whom are still struggling between life and death with the same secret for that cut out their mother's life. There, too, was the sorrow-stricken husband, bowed and almost heart-broken by the terrible scourge that had so mysteriously come upon him, and kind neighbors and relations, all weeping at the awful calamity that had so suddenly stolen in upon this once happy family. The scene was one that beggars description; no tongue could tell or pen write its awful solemnity. After a few moments in this house of mourning I went out upon the street to find some one whose heart was not breaking with sorrow to tell me something of what had happened. I found a gentleman who was present at the house immediately after the discovery of the dying family was made, and he said:

I can never be able to tell you the scene that was presented when I entered the house. It was the most sorrowful sight I ever saw in a room. Upon the first floor we found the mother lying in the very last agonies of the death-struggle, and clinging to her was a little child, scarcely able to talk when well, and now utterly speechless, who appeared dangerously ill. Out in the kitchen the eldest girl, a girl of some 13 years of age, was found, almost speechless, holding in her arms a little infant, and both exhibiting signs of dangerous illness. In an upper room were found the two boys, aged 9 and 11 years, respectively, apparently past all recovery, speechless and unable to recognize any one about them. And to add to the solemnity of the scene none of the family were able to utter an intelligent sentence in relation to their condition, and the mystery that hung about the terrible tragedy added a thousand-fold to the sorrow that came so suddenly upon us. While we were standing horrified at the scene, Mrs. Arnold died, thus adding to the sorrowful sight a hundred fold, and cutting off all hope of the discovery of any facts that would tend to solve the awful mystery.

The medical assistance that was summoned at once turned their whole attention to the children after the mother's death, and everything that could be done for them was done.

"How long do you think they had been affected before found?" said I.

"They were discovered," said he, "Sunday afternoon, and it is believed that they had been suffering at least eighteen hours; but it is all conjecture. No one knows anything about it, and I am afraid the mystery will never be solved."

"The family were well-to-do, I believe," said I.

"Oh, yes. Mr. Arnold was one of our best citizens, and his family was a charming household; they had means and lived very happily. Mrs. Arnold was an estimable lady, and much beloved."

"What is the theory of the poisoning among the physicians?" I asked.

"They cannot tell, sir. Some think it was poison from matter used to color the tea which they drank, while others believe it was fumes from a large base-burning coal stove in the house, but no one knows anything about that."

The eldest daughter says that just after supper on Saturday evening ma began to feel sick, and immediately after all of them felt sick and became stupefied. They did not suffer much pain, but were insensible, and could not speak or raise an alarm. She then related with child-like simplicity the story of the long weary hours that the mother and her children were struggling alone with the secret foe that sought their lives. She could not give any satisfactory account of the origin of the sickness, and could only tell how they longed for "pa" when the first pangs of the poison came upon them, and how they all gathered around "ma" for shelter when she was worse than all the rest. The simple story of the little girl was deeply affecting, but unsatisfactory in relation to the poisoning.

Taking this case, with its surroundings and mournful drapings, it has no counterpart in the annals of mysterious occurrences in this country, and from a close and patient investigation of all the facts attainable I am forced to say that there is no fact yet adduced that throws the least light upon the painful occurrence. There is something so strange and unnatural in the thought that a whole family living in the very midst of a country town of several hundred inhabitants should be accidentally poisoned so badly that no sign of distress could be given to the next door neighbor, and more, that for eighteen or twenty hours they should remain alone struggling with death without a friendly call from some of their relatives or associates that lived within a stone's throw. But I find no shadow of suspicion resting upon any person or persons, and no whisper that it might have been aught besides the work of mere accident.

The first theory that was advanced in relation to the poisoning by tea seems to be somewhat shaken by the statement that the two boys did not drink of the tea, and yet they are, and have been, worse than any of the rest of the children. The general theory now advanced is that the gas from the stove was the poison taken; but when the true facts in the case are will probably never be known, as Mrs. Arnold was this afternoon buried without a *post mortem* examination or chemical analysis being made. The two boys, who are yet unconscious, and may not survive, may, when they are able to speak, throw some light upon the mysterious and sorrowful occurrence, but until then nothing can be said that will tend to clear up the mystery.

FASHIONS IN JEWELRY.

Novelties—The Gems of the Season.

From the American Jewellers' Journal.

For lockets, breloques, sleeve buttons, and scarf pins the novelty this season consists rather in a very charming method of ornamentation than in any new forms. Very accurate models of Egyptian shapes are however, in vogue. Careful drawings of the mystical figures of the worshippers of Isis, with all the forms of sphinxes and scarabees engraved on them, have been introduced. The style of treatment is a novel one. Sometimes the backing of the ornament presents a different color of gold from the front, giving greater contrast of color.

The revolution in the style of gentlemen's chains is becoming more marked. Very large solid links, each one an inch to an inch and a quarter, and of considerable thickness, are the great favorites at present. The bar for securing the chain follows closely the model of the links. The drop on which the seal was formerly secured is now omitted, the seal hanging from the middle of the chain. Red gold seems to be the appointed shade. This large size of link is a positive return to the fashions of one hundred years ago. The seals are of cornelian or bloodstone, and can be used either to form an imprint on sealing wax or for a locket.

A very handsome chain of a new character has just been introduced by a leading manufacturer. By an exceedingly simple and ingenious method, it may be formed either into a double chain secured in the middle, a single chain, a fob-chain, or a necklace. The length can be so arranged by means of a simple slide, that the chain can be made either longer or shorter, according to the desire of the wearer. The double chain will probably become very popular. It is not only ornamental, but has, besides, the great advantage of additional security. These chains are now standard articles in this line.

The general demand for rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and diamonds for manufacturing purposes is fairly active.

In diamonds the trade is very good for the season. Small stones fit for general work, of good quality, are readily placed. The demand for larger stones has not yet fairly set in. So far, the influence of the African discoveries has had no perceptible effect upon the American market. The wants of wearers of diamonds in the United States being entirely confined to choice stones, and such never being plenty in the market, precludes the possibility of any depreciation in the price of this class of diamonds.

In ladies' chains, the opera chain, introduced last season, still commands much attention. Perfectly strong and flexible, with a slide in the middle, which secures it to the neck of the wearer, the watch is suspended to one end, the other terminating in a pretty golden tassel. In delicate link work, the productions of our manufacturers rival those of the best foreign make. The present Lenten season is generally a quiet one, yet trade has been quite good, and perhaps a rather larger proportion business has been carried on this last month than usual. Many charming novelties are in hand, some of which promise to be quite attractive.

Pearls of all sizes are in fair demand, and, notwithstanding there is a better stock than has been offered for some time, they meet with a ready sale.

Emeralds are, perhaps, most sought after, though very few fine stones, either as to size or color, are in the market. For one of 24 carats, $1,000 gold is asked.

In rubies, stones of moderate size are scarce, and good prices are asked and paid for them. A remarkably fine one of about five carats, of magnificent color and fire, true pigeon's blood, is held at $7,000 gold.

Turquoises are now more freely used than for some years by our jewellers. This has created some demand for good stones, though very large stones, such as are found in European markets, are not much sought after.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 309 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., Publishers of the "PATENT COMBINATION" VIEWS OF CHICAGO for the Stereoscope, showing the original building on one side and ruins of same on the other; also BARNARD'S "ARTISTIC" RUINS, the finest issued. Every one should have a set of these Views, which will prove invaluable years hence. Every dealer should have these Views, which are decidedly the most popular in the market. Will remove to 235 West Madison-st. about May 1.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. § Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:15 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	6:30 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 p m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10:00 a m	7:15 p m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:40 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	5:00 p m	9:35 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:00 a m	7:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Fast Line	9:00 p m	8:00 a m
Mail	5:20 a m	6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:45 p m	9:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. §Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:30 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Burlington Passenger	*3:00 p m	*9:00 a m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:10 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:50 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*2:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*5:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:10 p m	*7:00 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:25 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	*8:25 a m	*8:30 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	*8:25 a m	*8:30 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
†Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*9:55 a m
‡Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:35 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*7:00 a m	*8:20 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*4:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:25 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. ‡On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES,

Founder and Conductor of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, in 1850, and for the past 17 years of 91 and 93 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill., since the Great Fire removed to 241 West Madison-st., corner of May. The greatest Specialist of the age in the treatment of chronic DISEASES, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, etc., etc. Remember the number, 241 West Madison-st., corner of May. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultations and communications are strictly inviolable.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1872.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

It has been a noticeable fact, that, in the manipulation of the various State Conventions which have been procured to "instruct" their delegates to vote for the renomination of General Grant, none, except Indiana, his own State, and little Rhode Island, have instructed for Colfax. Neither the Custom House, nor the Post Office, nor the Revenue Collectors, nor the Government clerks, nor the Weighers, nor the Gaugers, nor the keepers of General Order stores, nor any other of the Pretorian Guards, take any stock in the Vice President. No primary conventions are packed with his myrmidons. No Murphys pay "$200 to one man and $200 to another" to secure delegates pledged to his renomination. No Collectors, or Assessors, or newspaper editors are removed or appointed to promote his interests.

This does not arise from any waning in the popularity of Colfax. Very far from it. The assaults which have been made upon certain characteristics of the President's official career have left the Vice President unscathed. No appointments of patrons or relatives; no trading in official patronage for personal or even partisan ends; no use of the powers of his first term to gain a second; no use of official influence to punish personal enemies, if he has any; no connivance with intriguers too cunning, and courtiers too coarse, and politicians too unprincipled to merit the confidence of the people, has been charged upon Mr. Colfax. Those friends of Mr. Colfax who had expected that his high position would place it in his power to render them official favors, found themselves disappointed. Though his personal popularity contributed nearly as much as that of General Grant to the success of the joint ticket, yet, if we are correctly informed, he has never asked a single benefit or favor for himself or friends at the hands of the Administration. It scarcely needed the intimations thrown out by the Washington *Republican*,—a sort of back-door organ of the Administration,—to indicate that the President does not desire Mr. Colfax's renomination. The turning of his finger would have caused all the State Conventions which have thus far been manipulated by his office-holders to include the renomination of Colfax with that of Grant.

The Washington organ points to James F. Wilson, of Iowa, as likely to receive the nomination for Vice President at Philadelphia. Mr. Wilson is a most able, pure-minded, and popular man, who might well be nominated at Philadelphia, not merely for Vice President, but for President. His name is well calculated to add strength to any ticket, and, since Mr. Colfax has repeatedly and firmly announced his intention to retire to private life at the end of his present term, the Administration men, while applying the knife to him, can easily say that they had taken him at his own word, supposing him to be sincere in his declarations. James F. Wilson is the coming man.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND RECONSTRUCTION.

The April number of the *Galaxy* magazine contains a notable paper by Hon. Gideon Welles, ex-Secretary of the Navy, on the measures which were adopted by the Government, after the fall of Richmond and the successes of General Sherman in North Carolina, to re-establish the Union and promote peace. As no authentic account has ever been given of the occurrences of that important period, this quasi-official statement of Mr. Lincoln's views is interesting, and will serve to remove the rumors which have grown out of prejudice, and to show the soundness of Mr. Lincoln's positions with regard to reconstruction, as well as the comprehensive breadth of his statesmanship.

The most important disclosures made by Mr. Welles are with reference to the Cabinet meeting which was held on the 14th of April, on the evening of which day Mr. Lincoln was assassinated. The session of the Cabinet on that day was chiefly occupied with the subject of our relations with the Rebels. As Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, was considerably embarrassed with regard to permits and traffic, Mr. Stanton proposed that communication should be reopened by his issuing a military order authorizing and limiting traffic. Mr. Welles suggested, in place of this, that the President should issue an Executive order for opening ports to trade, and prescribing therein the duties of the several Departments. The President, however, referred the whole subject to the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy, and said he should be satisfied with any decision at which they arrived. At the close of the session, Mr. Stanton announced that he had drawn up, and he handed to the President, a rough draft of a plan for establishing civil government and preserving order in the Rebel States. This gave the President an opportunity of expressing his views on the subject, and, as these have not been given to the public before in such an authoritative form, we reproduce them from Mr. Welles' memoranda:

He hoped there would be no persecution, no bloody work, after the war was over. None need expect he would take any part in hanging or killing those men, even the worst of them. Frighten them out of the country, open the gates, let down the bars, scare them off, said he, throwing up his hands as if scaring sheep. Enough lives have been sacrificed. We must extinguish our resentments if we expect harmony and union. There was too much of a desire on the part of some of our very good friends to be masters, to interfere with and dictate to those States, to treat the people not as fellow-citizens; there was too little respect for their rights. He did not sympathize in these feelings. Louisiana, he said, had framed and presented one of the best Constitutions that had ever been formed. He wished they had permitted negroes who had property, or could read, to vote; but this was a question which they must decide for themselves. Yet some, a very few of our friends, were not willing to let the people of the States determine these questions, but, in violation of first and fundamental principles, would exercise arbitrary power over them. These humanitarians break down all State rights and Constitutional rights. Had the Louisianians inserted the negro in their Constitution, and had that instrument been in all other respects the same, Mr. Sumner, he said, would never have excepted to that Constitution. The delegation would have been admitted, and the State all right. Each House of Congress, he said, had the undoubted right to receive or reject members; the Executive had no control in this matter. But Congress had nothing to do with the State Governments, which the President could recognize, and, under existing laws, treat as other States, give them the same mail facilities, collect taxes, appoint Judges, Marshals, Collectors, etc., subject, of course, to confirmation.

The discussion then turned upon Virginia, and the recognition of Pierpoint as the legitimate and rightful Governor of the State. Upon this point there was a wide divergence of views, which resulted in the President directing Mr. Stanton to take the document and have separate plans presented for the two States,—Virginia and North Carolina. He was very earnest in impressing upon every member of the Cabinet the importance of the subject before them, remarking that this was the great question pending, and that the Cabinet now must begin to act in the interest of peace. This was the last expression ever made on the subject by Mr. Lincoln. That evening he was assassinated.

Mr. Johnson accepted the situation as Mr. Lincoln left it, and undoubtedly tried in good faith to carry out the plans of his predecessor, but, unfortunately, neither Congress nor the people had much confidence in Mr. Johnson. The latter was unalterably opposed to negro suffrage, and this soon brought on a collision between himself and Congress. The breach gradually widened, resulting eventually in the impeachment trial. As the outgrowth of this antagonism, Mr. Lincoln's wise and prudent opinions with regard to amnesty and reconstruction were fast lost sight of, and Congress, without really intending to do so, fastened upon these States the carpet-bag Governments, with their attendant train of miseries. Had Mr. Lincoln lived, all these misfortunes would have been spared, since Congress and President would have acted together, and, hence, might have easily adopted a moderate course. Acting contrariwise, as Congress and Johnson did, both were driven to extreme measures, from which the South is suffering to-day. If Mr. Lincoln had lived, we should have been spared the recital of both Ku-Klux outrages and carpet-bag frauds, and North and South, in the six years which have intervened since his death, might have been in complete harmony, and that, too, without losing any of the beneficial reforms which have been secured. So, too, the present disaffection in the Republican party would not have existed; for that disaffection has grown largely out of the imposition of disabilities upon the Southern States, of which Mr. Lincoln more than once expressed his disapprobation. In the light of current events, it is easy now to see wherein Mr. Lincoln was right, and that his counsels, if followed, would have produced harmony in the whole country, and would have restored peace and order in the Southern States. The opposite course, for which nobody but Wilkes Booth is, perhaps, to blame, has only provoked conflicts and dissensions, and exposed the South to the iniquitous practices of ignorant and depraved men.

It is, perhaps, even now too early to write an impartial history of the events of the period between the fall of Richmond and Mr. Lincoln's death, but the contribution which Mr. Welles has made proves again that this man, who rose, without advantage of education, and out of poverty and the rude life of the frontier, to the highest place in the nation, was one of the most comprehensive and enlightened statesmen the country has ever produced.

CHEAP TELEGRAPHY.

The telegraph has become as essential to the business of the country as the postal or railroad system. There is hardly a branch of business to which telegraphy is not indispensable, and to which cheap telegraphy is not as desirable as cheap postage or cheap transportation. The present charge for telegraphing a message of ten words from Chicago to New York is $1, and the average working capacity of a single wire is 600 words an hour.

It is now claimed that a system of telegraphy will soon be put in operation, from Washington to New York, which will transmit messages any distance, at the rate of 20 cents for 100 words, and having a capacity to send 600 messages of that length in each hour. It is claimed that this system has already been tested, and its practicability demonstrated beyond all question. It is needless to say that, if one-fourth of what is promised be found practicable, it will make a complete revolution in the telegraph business of the country. The practical operation of this new or automatic system of telegraphy is, that the company furnish the public a telegraphic alphabet, which can be made as familiar as the ordinary alphabet in a few days. Every banker, or merchant, or newspaper, or other person having occasion to send messages, will be furnished, at the trifling cost of two or three dollars with a small machine, by which the intended message, instead of being written out, can be stamped, or, more properly speaking, be perforated in the telegraphic characters, on a strip of paper. The act of making out the despatch in this form can be mastered by any person of ordinary intelligence in a few hours. The despatch, thus made out, is taken to the telegraph office, and, whether it contain 10 words or 1,000 words, is transmitted to the office at the other end of the line almost instantaneously. The transmission is at the rate of 1,500 words per minute. The despatch, on its receipt, is placed upon another machine, which prints it in plain printed Roman characters, at the rate of 3,000 words an hour. The despatch is then delivered to the person to whom it is directed in, printed form. The facility with which messages can be transmitted renders the charge for words out of the question. The charge will be for messages, each 100 words to make a "message," and to be sent 1,200 miles for 20 cents a "message." In case the person sending the message has so little telegraphy to do that he has no use for a machine to prepare his message, he can take it to the office. The time taken for an ordinary message is: writing or perforating, 1 minute; transmission, 2 seconds; printing, 25 seconds; whole time, 1 minute 27 seconds. The advantage is, that there are no delays in this system. The wires are never "occupied;" each wire being able to send 60,000 words an hour, there can be no such thing as delay in the transmission of messages. If 600 words an hour are now an excellent average for an operator, 6,000 words is the full capacity of each wire during a day of ten hours; while under the new system it is claimed that 60,000 words may be sent in a single hour over one wire, or an hourly capacity equal to 100 hours on the present plan.

The revolution in prices of telegraphy which this new system is expected to work will be immediate and general. If messages of 100 words can be sent 1,000 miles for 20 cents, telegraphy will be brought within general reach, and will be universally adopted. The telegraph companies under that price can make more money than they do at present. If the cost of transmitting 10 words from Chicago to New York be $1, then, estimating 600 words an hour, and 10 words a message, the result is 60 messages and $60 an hour. The other plan, by sending 6,000 messages at 20 cents per message, gives as the earnings $1,200 per hour. This is on the assumption that the general cost of the two systems is the same, when, in fact, the working operations of the new plan are much less expensive than the one now in use. It may be said that there will never be 6,000 messages to be sent from one point to another in any one hour; but it must be remembered, also, that, under that plan, each wire and operator can perform the service of 100 operators and lines on the present system. But there can be no doubt that, as the amount of postages at 3 cents on each letter soon exceeded the amount received when the rate was 12 cents, so the revenues from telegraphy, at 20 cents per message of 50 or 100 words or less, will exceed those where the charge is a shilling per word. The application of this new system to the ocean cables, it is expected, will enable an increase in the exchange of messages between the United States and Europe, and at rates that will justify the sending of a thousand words where one word is now sent. In fact, the telegraph will become the universal agent for the transmission of all kinds of business communications between individuals, communities, and continents.

A few weeks ago, the London Dialectical Society appointed a Committee to investigate the alleged facts of Spiritualism. A few days ago, that Committee reported that the alleged facts were really facts, whereat a great number of simple-minded people rejoiced, and said: "I told you so," to their incredulous friends. The Committee, however, gave no theory of the causes of the manifestations. This seems to have been left to one of their number, Mr. E. W. Cox, who has just published a book, embodying his views on the subject. His theory is, in brief, that the phenomena are the work, not of spirits, but of a certain atmosphere, which he styles the psychic force and which he suggests may be identical with the vital force. He believes that it comes in waves,—but confesses himself unable to conjecture its material or the excitants needed to produce it. The idea has this in its favor: that it is consistent with the rapidly-advancing theories of wave-motion in other matters. It is noteworthy that this impartial investigation has resulted in the entire rejection of the idea of supernaturalism. No very important result, other than this, has been attained, inasmuch as the reference of the manifestations to this "psychic force" is in itself a confession of ignorance.

The Missouri election of 1870 was contested on the great principle of Universal Amnesty. The success of that principle has put Missouri years ahead of the other States engaged in the Rebellion, and has had a most powerful effect on National politics. A portion of the press is now engaged in decrying the policy which has proved such a success. It is called a dead issue, and one which cannot enter into the Presidential campaign of 1872. It would be difficult to find any live issue, if this is to be counted as dead. Universal Amnesty engrossed much of the time of this session of Congress, and was finally defeated. It is the greatest of all considerations for every Southern State, except Missouri, and one on the settlement of which depends the welfare of the nation. If the people declare emphatically for it at the polls, the nation will be spared the repetition of the Vance-Abbott case in the Senate, and each Southern State will be spared the repetition of the shameless plundering of the last six years.

The agitators for woman-suffrage were very decidedly snubbed when Congress refused to pass an act declaring that the Constitutional Amendments meant what they did not mean. The snubbing has been repeated in the land of morality and progress, Massachusetts. A Committee of the Legislature reported, a few days since, in favor of a similar act, declaring that, when the framers of the State Constitution said "men," they meant "men and women," notwithstanding the fact that they never discovered it themselves. The Legislature had the bill read twice, and finally killed it by refusing to order it to a third reading, by 136 to 71. We trust that the decisive rebuke, by the nation and by a State, of this method of trying to evade a well-understood law, will prove effectual. The door of the polling-booth is closed to women at present; and these attempts to crawl through the key-hole are as undignified as they are useless.

By the act of July 2, 1862, Congress gave to each State a quantity of Government land as an endowment for agricultural education. This grant has been variously applied. Massachusetts founded with her share the very successful Amherst Agricultural College, and Connecticut added the land deeded her to the assets of the Scientific College of Yale. North Carolina has just published an account of her disposal of the gift. The land-scrip was given to the North Carolina University, and sold by the Trustees for fifty cents on the dollar. Instead of devoting the proceeds to agricultural education, as they were bound by honor and law to do, they used a portion of them to pay the arrears of professional salaries, and invested the remainder in State bonds, which are now practically worthless.

O'Donovan-Rossa may or may not have been a brilliant success in Ireland, but it is very certain than his political ideas are not calculated to advance much-needed reforms in this country. In a letter to the Dublin *Irishman* he says: "If the Irish element of New York acted right, they would form an independent Irish-American party. * * I see the little voice or power they have in anything in the present." In view of the fact that the Irish element has for years ruled New York completely, O'Donovan-Rossa's perception is certainly bad, and his advice is worse. The formation of an Irish-American party would doubtless be an advantage to Irish politicians, but an evil to the Irish people and the American nation.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A niece of Vice President Colfax is attending St. Mary's School in Knoxville.

—Dr. Pratt has a trout pond near Elgin containing 160,000 beauties. Those one year old are four inches in length. Judge Caton, of Ottawa, intends to establish a pond to be filled by Dr. Pratt.

—A minister of Knoxville lately refused to marry a couple, on the grounds that the lady had been divorced from her former husband for other than the Bible cause.

—A Mrs. Van Winkle, of Jacksonville, whose husband has been for the past ten years living in California, and who had not heard from him for the past three years, commenced proceedings in the Morgan County Court for a divorce. The case was to have been heard at the next term, but was suddenly terminated a few days ago by the return of the truant husband, and the instant withdrawal of the suit by the delighted wife.

IOWA.

S. F. Osborne, of Dubuque, died on Wednesday morning, aged 42 years.

—A town of 300 inhabitants, near Decorah, is called Spillville.

WISCONSIN.

Mineral Point has two surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

—The five cheese factories now in operation in Jefferson County, last season manufactured 231,267 pounds of cheese, which was sold at an average price of about 10 cents a pound, and the business is becoming more extensive every year.

—A singular slander suit has just been concluded in Lancaster, wherein the plaintiff, a woman, charged the defendant, a man, with publishing a libel, charging her with having stolen a pique dress pattern from the defendant. The damages were claimed to be to the extent of $3,000, but they were cut down to $30 in the judgment.

INDIANA.

Joseph K. Frick, of Evansville, is to erect the new Knox County Court House, his bid, $85,500 being the lowest.

—The Kokomo *Tribune* says: "Some time since, a year or thereabouts, Mr. Fred. Cartwright and wife, formerly of the United States Hotel, at Anderson, were divorced. For some time past Mr. C. has been a clerk at the Clinton House, in this city. Recently he and his former wife were married again."

—The roads in Jasper County have been good all winter, and non-resident timber has disappeared amazingly. Unless the trespass law is amended so as to be enforced, timber lands will soon be made valueless.

—A double-bodied, double-headed, and double-tailed lamb is Noble County's contribution to the list of malformed beasts.

MICHIGAN.

The Kalamazoo *Gazette* is to be a daily next week.

—Captain Strong, of Kalamazoo, whose wife died from the effects of the explosion of a lamp, a few days ago, has followed her to the grave.

—Frank McDonald and William Randall, two convicts in the State Prison at Jackson, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape at noon Saturday.

PERSONAL.

A lady 72 years of ago was declared the best dancer present at a recent Cincinnati ball.

—J. S. Tryon, for eleven years Superintendent of the Asylum Hill Congregational Sunday School, Hartford, being about to remove to New York, was presented with a $250 gold watch and chain.

—Samuel B. Childs, of East Hampton, Conn., has suffered the removal of a tumor from his leg which had been growing for thirty years, and was fifteen inches in circumference. Its removal was accomplished in three and one-half minutes, and disclosed twelve arteries to be taken up.

—Representative Palmer, of Iowa, recently introduced in Congress a bill granting a pension to C. S. Mooers, of DesMoines, soldier in the war of 1812, serving under his father, who was a commanding General. In the late war, his only son, the staff and dependence on which he was leaning in his old age entered the Union Army and was killed in battle. Neither for his own services, nor for the services of his son, taken from him in the day of his need, has Mr. Mooers ever received a pension.

—Dr. Hartwell Carver, of Pittsford, N. Y., an eccentric character, was thirty years ago an enthusiastic advocate of a Pacific Railroad, and for a long time devoted his energies exclusively to that project. Feeling that others reaped the harvest of his sowing, he has erected in Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, in advance of his death, a monument, costing $8,500, setting forth that Dr. Carver is descended from John Carver, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620; that he was the father of the Pacific Railroad; that he spent years in endeavoring to impress upon the minds of his countrymen the possibility of the accomplishment of that great work; and that he lived to see his scheme adopted and practically carried out.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* has late advices from Livingstone, who is said to have been found at last, in the Debtor's Jail at Ujiji, where he is lying in consequence of high life and dissipation in Ethiopia. His pecuniary liabilities extend down to unpaid washerwoman's bills. He was interviewed in his cell, but refused to make any statement, further than to say that the sources of the Nile, according to the best of his information and belief, are pretty much in the same place as they used to be.

—The ball of the whip-makers in Westfield, Mass., on Friday evening was a grand affair, the music being by the Ninth Regiment Band of New York. One lady present sported $15,000 worth of diamonds.

—Mrs. Wharton, since the conclusion of the trial, has not removed from Annapolis, although her home is at Baltimore. She is living quietly with her daughter, and awaiting another legal ordeal next month, in the Van Ness case, in which she is accused of poisoning Eugene Van Ness. Strong sympathy is manifested for the lady now, as the poisoning charges are alleged to be invented by irresponsible and malignant enemies of Mrs. Wharton and her daughter.

—Governor Austin, of Minnesota, among other articles, has received a donation to the Frontier Relief fund in the shape of two little hoods, from a lady living in Ohio, marked "for twins." Any frontier sufferer who can fill the bill, or has got up a corner in babies, can apply to the Governor with perfect confidence that the draft will be duly and promptly honored.

—The wife of Mr. Henry Webster, of Grant County, Ky., gave birth to a child, about two months since, that has three legs and three feet. The child is still living.

—Henderson County, Tenn., has a venerable citizen, now in his 91st year, who is living with his old spouse, to whom he was wedded more than half a century ago. His name is Elias Stuart. He is the father of six children, seventy-six grandchildren, and ninety-one great grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

—The senior counsel in both the prosecution and defence of Laura D. Fair have recently died, and the woman still lives, with a fair prospect of a long life before her. The prosecuting attorney, Henry H. Byrne, was born in New York in 1820, and was accordingly 52 years old at the time of his death, and it is a singular fact that he was cared for in his last illness by the physician who was in attendance at his birth, and who had been his professional medical adviser through life.

—William Woodruff, the well-known professional trainer and driver, is lying dangerously ill at his residence at Brighton, Mass. He has been in very poor health all winter.

—Theodore Pine, the portrait-painter, is sojourning in Colorado, to mitigate irritation of the throat.

—Miles O'Reilly found his counterpart during the German war, in the person of the brave fusileer, Kutschke. This redoubtable soldier and minstrel sang the deeds of the German warriors with so much gusto and humor that he soon conquered all hearts, and his songs went up from almost every camp, and from every fireside of the Fatherland.

—According to Boerhave, the healthiest children are born in the months of January, February, and March.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Louisville is to lose the little prison-like bank building erected in 1824 by Basil N. Hobbs. The old landmark will be replaced by a modern banking house with a safe deposit vault.

—Mr. De La Croix, of New Iberia, La., has planted twenty acres of ramie, from which he expects, in May, to gather the first of three crops for the season.

—Toronto is, next month, to have a new Conservative daily, issued by a joint stock company. The leading spirit of the enterprise is Thomas C. Patteson, who is said to have gathered a staff of talented writers. Joshua Blackburn, of the London *Free Press*, will aid in establishing the business arrangements.

—The black-tongue has made its appearance among horses and cattle in the vicinity of Zanesville, O.

—The annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac will be held at Cleveland on May 7 and 8, as also the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

—Detroit City is a town of 100 inhabitants, in the Indian Territory.

—Cleveland will soon be able to discount Pittsburgh in the line of coal-smoke and soot. Evangeline would not stand a ghost of a show for being "robed in spotless white," fifteen minutes after her arrival in the city, and crows fresh from country pastures are frequently mistaken for white doves as they fly over.

—A gentleman who has been riding through the lower part of Botetourt County, Va., below Buchanan, informs the Fincastle *Herald* that he witnessed a singular phenomenon a few days ago. A large number of crows were congregated in that section and were dying by hundreds. The dead carcasses were lying in fence-corners, under trees, &c., and those that were alive could be approached and killed with sticks. They were blind and dying from some unknown cause.

—The Comptroller General of Georgia asserts that the increase in the State's wealth last year was over $9,000,000.

—The Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Xenia, O., has nearly 400 inmates.

—A horse in Norwich, Conn., is the pet of the newspaper reporters. With his runaways and other antics, the *Bulletin* man thinks he is better than a buzz saw for items.

—The largest iron casting yet attempted was successfully made a couple of weeks ago, at the Elswick Ordnance Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the direction of Sir William Armstrong. It was an anvil block, weighing 125 tons, to be used with a 20-ton, double-action forge-hammer, for forging a 35-ton Armstrong gun.

—The Monongahela suspension bridge at Pittsburg will be succeeded by a wooden truss, costing $360,000.

—Boston has new strawberries; they only cost 47 cents each.

—One of the proprietors of the Cardiff Giant made enough of money to build a block of stores.

Ann Arbor—The University of Michigan—Municipal Election—Sentence of a Murderer.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The closing lecture of the season was delivered last evening by W. M. Punshon, before a crowded house and an attentive audience. The subject of the lecture was "Wilberforce;" and to say that Mr. Punshon's lecture was inferior to any that has been delivered under the direction of the Lecture Association this year, would be to rob it of its just merits, while depreciating the high position which its author holds as an orator. The Lecture Association have been more than usually successful in their financial arrangements during the past year. The following are the names of those who have lectured, also of those who have given entertainments under the auspices of the Association, this season: J. B. Angell, Carl Schurz, Appy Concert Troupe, Mark Twain, W. B. Hawkins, Barnabee Concert Troupe, Lillian S. Edgarton, the Hon. William Parsons, Wendell Phillips, John B. Gough, A. A. Willetts, W. M. Punshon. The Lecture Association also supports the large reading-room connected with the University Library.

The annual recurrence of Junior Exhibition will not take place this year, which will be the first intermission of that event for many years. The Faculty, in accordance with the usual custom, made the appointments of speakers for the Exhibition, and their names were announced before the Literary Department; but the class were not satisfied with the appointments, and refused to levy a tax for the support of the Exhibition. The class certainly cannot be censured for their action in regard to the matter, if what they claim in their defence is true, and there is every reason to believe that it is. They claim that some of the appointees are the most unpopular men in the class, that they never engage in any class-movement, and that there are instances in which some of them have not shown common politeness to their fellow-classmates. They also claim that some of those appointed are not representative men, and that there are many better men in the class who were not appointed. The members of the class think that, in consideration of these things, they ought not to be compelled to support an Exhibition in which they have no interest, and which will not fairly represent the ability of the class. Those who were appointed to take part in the Exhibition, ascertaining the sentiment of the class, offered their resignations to the Faculty, which were accepted. It is unjust to charge the Faculty with willingly appointing those who were disliked by their classmates to participate in the Exhibition. The Faculty are not supposed to be posted in regard to class politics, but are supposed to be acquainted with those who distinguish themselves as scholars; and, although the results of the appointments have not been welcomed by the class of 1873, and not without some show of reason, it is generally hoped by the community at large that Junior Exhibition, one of the most delightful entertainments of the year, will not be abolished altogether, but that some plan will be devised which will lead to the continuance of a custom almost as old as the University itself.

The Literary Societies have been characterized with unusual vigor this year, and it is a source of gratification to announce that, while such societies have almost entirely died out in almost all of the Eastern Colleges, those connected with the University appear to be gaining in life and activity. The joint discussion between the Societies connected with the Literary Department came off on Friday evening last, before a crowded audience, in the Unitarian Church of this city. The exercises of the evening were considered superior to anything of the kind which has been presented to the public for a long time, and were highly spoken of by the Detroit papers.

The politicians of Ann Arbor are very busily engaged in preparing for the conflict which, it is anticipated, will arise in the coming municipal election. There are two contending parties, called by the names of the Liquor and Anti-Liquor parties. The Anti-Liquor party have been in power for some time, and their opponents are making every endeavor to overthrow them. Both Republicans and Democrats are united in support of the Anti Liquor party, and are active in their endeavors to secure its success at the coming election.

Henry Wagner, the man who murdered his wife and child last fall, and who, when arrested, said he could not tell a lie, and that he did it with his "little hatchet," has been sentenced to solitary confinement for life in the State Prison.

W. T. U.

Trees Bearing Apples Without Flowering.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I was a little amused at a paragraph that appeared in your paper of Tuesday last—in the Michigan items. It was an account of apples coming, or growing upon trees, without seeds or core. I should have thought little of their having no seeds or cores, for I know some kinds of cucumbers that, if left to themselves, have seldom any seeds. But to say that they will come without the plant first having flowers, is stretching the thing too far; and those who set the apple story agoing were either very ignorant of vegetable physiology, or they were out for a sensation; which, I believe, any botanist or intelligent gardener will bear me out in. Such stories put me in mind of our old friend who thought he had made a discovery; he came to me one day, and said: "You told me ferns had no *visible* flowers; it is not true; come with me and I will show you one in flower now." I went, and he showed me a group of ferns, in the midst of which was conspicuous a flower of one of our *alliums*, or wood garlics. I laughed and dug up the group, and, after separating them, I showed my friend his mistake. Now, I will not say that it is impossible to have apples come upon a tree without its having the flower-petals or corolla, but it is impossible that a tree can have apples without the pistilliferous parts, or even its calyx or flower-cup; it might even bear without its summit fervus or male parts, but it is doubtful.

Yours, GARDENER CHICAGO REFORM SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON.

The Era of Confusion.

Talk with Charles Sumner—Visit to David Davis.

The Ides of May—Cincinnati.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The present winter is in some respects the hardest for a correspondent that has been known here. Public business proceeds now upon no fixed line, and is without logical reference to any one set of principles. If we had an Administration which knew its own mind, it would be easy to group together the topics of legislation, and make them tributary to some defined, clear, and real cause of government. On the contrary, everything is broken up. The eye can find no point upon which to rest; there is no key to the labyrinth of speech-making, investigating, personal vindication, mode of attack, or form of progress. The propositions of the President have been disputed by that galaxy of mutinous wits who have assumed to carry them out in the Senate. Not one thing which he has suggested has been done, and he himself seems indifferent in the premises. I never thought it a very brave or great thing for General Grant to say that he would have no policy to enforce. A positive man is never without policy,—never without suggestions which lie close to his conscience, and the capacity to subordinate men to carry them on, impelled by his contact and the magnetism of his mind. Writing mail-letters from here, and unable to cope with the telegraph-lines, I think it useless to dispute step by step contrary subjects which may be disposed of or put aside before my manuscript gets into type. In despair, I have resorted to paying some visits to persons now prominently before the country, as the proposers of a new dispensation to a more enlightened and comprehensible state of affairs.

TALK WITH CHARLES SUMNER.

Last Friday night, I called upon the Senator from Massachusetts. He has been suffering from the old stripes received in the Senate in the days when Slavery was aggressive, and his back and spine give him such pain at times that he reclines in his commodious library, busied with some favorite book.

I found him opening his evening mail, entirely alone; and, inquiring about his health, was assured that nothing of public or political moment added to his trouble; "for," said he, "I have not had much repose since I entered the Senate, and cannot see that mental action, agitation, or opposition does me harm." People who think that Mr. Sumner is less of a character than he used to be, because the Executive has dispossessed him of his old Committee, where he did such great service, should see his mail from all parts of the country, and the hearty expressions of respect and support which he is receiving. Mr. Boutwell told me himself, on the same day on which I made this call, that, if there were an election of Senator from Massachusetts to-day, Charles Sumner would be returned triumphantly, just as thrice before.

SUMNER IN CINCINNATI.

Mr. Sumner is concerned about the Cincinnati Convention. He believes it ought to be a Republican Convention,—Republican in the larger, broader sense of a common country, legible legislation, and an exemplary Executive, whose mind will permeate and illuminate his party, and make all feel that we are not sailing sidewise or poop-foremost, but straight on. He believes that President Grant is not a Republican President,—and, by the way, Mr. Sumner ought to know what Republicanism is, for he gave the name to the party, if any one man did. Even as early as 1854, when John A. Andrew wrote him a letter, imploring him to appear at Worcester and address the new Convention there, Mr. Sumner said, in the course of his speech,—and the applause which followed it accepted the name he gave it,—"We meet as *Republicans* to declare moral war on the oligarchy of Slavery."

The Senator gave me the names of several gentlemen whom he understood were to appear in Cincinnati as volunteer delegates. I think I violate no confidence in naming, among others, President Woolsey, long at the head of Yale College, a gentleman now in his 71st year, who took the Professorship of Greek there in 1837, and became President in 1846. He is the translator and editor of some of the finest works of Euripides, Sophocles, Æschylus, and Plato. Ex-Senator Foster, of Connecticut, has also indicated his hope in that Convention; he is a direct descendant of Miles Standish, a graduate of Brown University, and a Doctor of Laws; and he was made a Senator in Congress in 1855, and presided over the Senate after the death of Mr. Lincoln. I was also told that Mr. James K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, one of the wealthiest and most respectable men in the Keystone State, looks to Cincinnati as the real Republican Convention of the crisis, and will give it his support. Mr. Moorhead was ten years in Congress. Mr. Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, an editor whose life is as bold as his journal, will also go to Cincinnati.

SUMNER COUCHANT.

Mr. Sumner thinks that the present Administration has exceeded that of Andrew Jackson in violence of personal purpose and attack upon other departments of the Government, and it is not improbable that, before long, we shall hear from him, reviewing the personality of the Administration, and its debasing influence upon the public morals and the people. Whatever position Mr. Sumner may take toward this Convention, I feel assured that he is in sympathy with it, as an old Republican, and yet a man who, in the wear and tear of a long public life, has of late become intoned with a more mellow charity and sympathy for all people, North and South. The Southern people who look to the interests of their children will not be blind to these healing opportunities, when the most ardent men in the extreme North are at last impressed with the needs of all, and wish to see a more perfect union, with justice, tranquility, harmony, and good understanding re-established.

VISIT TO JUSTICE DAVIS.

I made the first visit in my experience to Justice David Davis, at the National Hotel, the succeeding evening. Mr. Davis has resided at this hotel ever since he came to Washington. He occupies a large and agreeable room on the Sixth street side of the house, out of which room opens a bed-chamber.

One of the first things that struck me was the large size of the Justice's chair, temporarily vacated by its occupant. It was big enough for Michael Angelo's statue of David or of Moses to have reposed in it,—those statues, as you know, being colossal. It was a cane-backed cane-bottomed chair, with long arms, and solid enough to hold a man of cast iron. The Justice himself, however, gives little indication of excessive flesh or of being overgrown. There is a hardness, a substance, a reality of flesh, tint, and feeling about the man, which but for the manifest inferiority in size of people who approach him, would make his size scarcely to be noticed. Health, brain, and real manhood are the impressions received at first in meeting him; and, after a time, there is a geniality, a glow of honesty and goodness about his face, which makes everybody at home and sincere. I was born in the same tract of the earth where Justice Davis originated, and we soon fell into conversation about the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

THE EASTERN SHORE.

"I have a distinct recollection of the villages of my county,—of the Sassafras River, the head of Elk, old Cecilton, Elkton, and the other villages amongst my native people," said he; "but, while I was still a boy, I went to Ohio with Bishop Chase, who was a relative of mine. Bishop Chase, you know, was born in Cornish, N. H., in 1817. He went to Ohio, where he established a College called Kenyon, about 1824. Perhaps twenty young men from Maryland went West with him. I remained in Kenyon College four years, and graduated in 1832."

WING AND WING.

The life of Justice Davis is a plain, straight-forward, self-reliant American life. He belongs to a family of more than usual steadfastness, intellect, and respectability. No man who knew Henry Winter Davis, the first cousin of the Justice, will avoid the impression that two such men in one family show somewhere in it clear-headedness, leadership, and strength not generally discovered in families born in old and gentle parts of countries. Justice Davis received all the help he had from a maternal uncle, and, after graduating, he went to Massachusetts and settled in a law-office in the town of Lennox, now in Mr. Dawes' district. Here he worked as a clerk to support himself, writing briefs, copying, and drafting, and, after two years, he attended the lectures at the Law-School in New Haven, presided over by Justices Hitchcock and Daggett. He now looked to Illinois as the State of his career. The State had then been seven years in the Union, and contained close to 400,000 people. He settled at Pekin, in Tazewell County, for a short time, and then removed to Bloomington, where he has since lived, and where he married three years after entering the State. All his possessions, at this time, were a very little money and a small law-library,—but an unflinching will, calm courage, and the purpose to follow everything with singleness and honesty, and build up comfort on the basis of character. Five years after he entered the State, he ran for State Senator, and was beaten—for the only time. In 1844, he was elected to the Legislature, and that was the only political office he ever held. In the fine old English sense of training, long service, congenial frame of mind, and that ambition becoming a Judge,—to find the truth and know it, and to enforce it,—he has been all his days in the service of the Blind Goddess. Simple tastes, a retired life, and the rise of empire in the Western country, have made the little investments of Mr. Davis yield him a fortune, whereby he is placed beyond the temptation of ambition on the one side, and want on the other. He is generally said to be worth about a million of dollars,—almost the whole of which is derived from the increased value of lands which he had the sagacity to keep under all circumstances. It would be hard to find, in the arena of wealth, a more honorable route to get it than this. A man who buys land and holds fast to it, testifies at once his belief in the destinies of his neighborhood, and shows that legitimate agricultural love of the soil which is, in itself, an element of genuine citizen character.

ON THE HIGH ROAD.

Mr. Davis went to the Constitutional Convention of 1847 without opposition, and when, by the terms of that Constitution, Courts of original common law, equity, and jurisprudence were established, and the Judges made elective, without opposition of any sort the young Marylander, at 33 years of age, was elected from the Eight Judicial Circuit, which embraced fourteen counties and also the town of the State Capital. Mr. Lincoln was a constant practitioner in that Circuit, and thus the acquaintance began between Davis and Lincoln which continued unbroken and with mutual confidence down to the death of the President,—and then David Davis became the guardian of Mr. Lincoln's younger son and the administrator of his estate.

NO OPPONENT EVEN.

In 1855, when the Judicial Circuit was reduced to eight counties, on account of the marvelous growth of the population, Judge Davis was re-elected without a dissenting voice. In 1861, with the same extraordinary unanimity, he was again re-elected. It is seldom in political history that a mere nomination is accepted by both parties without hesitation.

For thirteen years Mr. Davis sat upon the Bench, amidst the universal silence of private and party passion; and when, finally, Mr. Lincoln came to the Presidency, he appointed Judge Davis to a vacancy in the Supreme Court of the United States, in October, 1862. Mr. Lincoln has never has made a nomination which has been more perfectly vindicated by time and criticism than this; and, to-day, if the legal profession of the country was polled as to which man upon the Bench was, by right of eminence of character and natural judicial powers and insight, the head of the profession, there would be nearly a unanimous vote for David Davis.

THE MAN AS THE LAWYERS SEE HIM.

I cannot better express this feeling than in the words of a distinguished District Attorney now in this city:

"David Davis," said this gentleman, "is a natural-born Judge. His mind and composition of qualities stamp him for the very place he holds now. He sits upon that Bench, paying close and interested attention to an argument, seldom taking notes, relying upon his magnificent memory, and a sort of automatic analysis accompanying it within; and, when the argument is done and the case fully presented on both sides, he will restate, in small compass, bringing in every name, whether of witness, authority, attorney, or Judge, and seizing the many points with that tremendous grasp of character which his face shows, and relating it with all the lucidity and the logical connection of an author-at-law. The lawyers on both sides pause for a moment, and forget their passion in admiration of his clearness of insight. By George," continued this witness, "he is a perfect Solomon sometimes. While he was writing his decision in the Milligan case, a case almost precisely similar came before the English Chief Justice, and the decision was published nearly simultaneously. Davis' line of argument and class of authorities were nearly identical with those of his brother on the other side of the ocean. When Lincoln appointed Davis, we in Chicago thought it was a mistake, and apprehended that this man was one of Lincoln's country favorites. By George! we soon found out that to try cases before this man required plain, real common sense, and learning; and that we could not make a point unwarranted either against the law or against his sagacity. No man ever practised before his bench, or acted as juror, or witness, or claimant before him, who will not give him his vote if he is put forward."

The Marshal of the Supreme Court, Richard C. Parsons, said as follows of Justice Davis:

"That man is my ideal of the perfect incarnation of honesty. If you were to-day to put all your fortune—no matter how vast—in his hands, and then die, your children might go around the world and lose themselves, and then reappear in twenty years, and they would find every cent. Of all the men I ever knew, he has the most solid elements of character, and I do not believe he was ever guilty of the smallest act of duplicity or intrigue in his life. As you see him, standing like a colossus, his head is perfectly level all the time; and, if the people in this country could see the man,—as they cannot, because in his political position he cannot show himself,—they would wake such a cry as followed old Saul when he walked through the camp of the Israelites."

DAVIS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

In the matter of his nomination to the Presidency, Justice Davis stands passive, like the policy, with solid equanimity and repose. No man of his large qualities, superb enjoyment of nature and political society, and healthy independence, will consider the matter of his election as anything more than one of the possibilities of the career of which he feels himself capable. A thoroughly national man, who has resided by turns below Mason & Dixon's line, in Massachusetts, in Connecticut, in Illinois, and now for many years at the National Capital, he comprehends the whole situation; and, if he were nominated to-morrow by a respectable body of his countrymen, he would be amply capable of directing the campaign, and would show executive talents almost equal to his judicial genius. The fact is, that, as the matter stands to-day, there are but two men on whom the eyes of the country are fixed as the Cincinnati nominee: Lyman Trumbull and David Davis. These men are friends, respect each other, and not a particle of cavil or envy exists amongst their respective friends. Mr. Trumbull said to me two weeks ago: "David Davis has a strong love of justice, and that appears to me to be his most notable characteristic."

THE DEMOCRATS AND CINCINNATI.

The Democratic party, as represented in Congress, may be said to be a unit, since the New Hampshire election, in favor of the Cincinnati nominee. I polled the Democratic side just after the New Hampshire election, and was told that the only obstinate spirit was General Morgan, of Ohio. When I saw General Morgan, however, he said that he had been misrepresented, and that he was in favor of David Davis, and intended to support him, and, moreover, wanted it so represented to the country. The better Democrats are not at all anxious to have the Democratic party a power under old conditions. Men of enlightenment and progress, like S. S. Cox, Marshall, and others, want a party which will be brought, by such movement as the present party, in *rapport* and sympathy with the interests of the country as they are, and which can compare, in the public arena, as honest, upright, masses, with any other party which may exist.

As to the nominee for Vice President at Cincinnati, that is a secondary question; but it gives a little concern to both sides, and few Democrats think that Parker ought to be retained on that ticket with Davis. Amongst them, General Morgan aforesaid. Some others, like Mr. Cox, are not particular. I think that, if there be any change, Gilbert Walker, of Virginia, is a man to be considered, because he is a Republican, and at present among the head of the South amongst State Governors, and thoroughly popular with his own people of both parties.

GATH.

The Anglo-American Fiurry.

Paris Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

There is much bad blood between the Americans and the English in Paris, growing out of the disputes between their respective countries. A stalwart American from the South, with an English friend and two women, had a private box at the last opera ball. During the progress of the festivities the two cavaliers got into a dispute over the Alabama Claims, and finally, to the dismay of their fair companions, proposed to begin the war there at once. Early in the combat the American dealt his antagonist a terrible blow, which dislocated his shoulder. The women shrieked, the guards burst in the door, while the victor coolly gave his arm to the disabled Briton, helped him into a carriage, and returned, master of the field and of both the ladies. But perhaps the strangest part of the story is yet to be told. The American champion is not only a native of the South, but he was also for four years the most violent of secessionists. He seems to be pretty well reconstructed, and the same may be said of most of the ex-rebels in Paris. Besides the one above described, I know three others in the city, all of whom in the present crisis take the most uncompromising American ground. Another curious fact has also come to light, and I send it to you, omitting names. About two weeks ago, when war seemed imminent, an American in this city received a confidential letter from a ship-owner in England, offering to sell him one, two, or three ships, for use as privateers on English commerce! That seems to be a more unselfish form of neutrality than that practiced by Mr. Laird himself.

Twenty Dollars' Worth of Charity.

It is terrible to think of the agonies of a woman of cultivation and refinement when suffering under an attack of that dread of disease, kleptomania. An instance of heart-rending intensity took place the other day in Boston. An elegantly-dressed woman was detected in the very act of plagiarizing a pair of silk stockings. She started, turned pale, suddenly conscious of her guilt, and then in the most agonized manner, besought the proprietor to release her, and offered him a twenty-dollar note for the stockings. The gentleman kindly reasoned with the afflicted woman, and then, taking the price of the stockings, returned her the change from the twenty-dollar note. The poor woman then disappeared and was heard of no more, although her bank-note was, as it was proved, a well-executed counterfeit.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Letter from the Hon. Leonard Swett to Jesse W. Fell, Esq.

NORMAL, Ill., March 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am in receipt of a letter, of more than ordinary interest, from the Hon. Leonard Swett, of your city, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, on the subject of Reform, as connected with the Cincinnati Convention; and, though I would dissent from some of the views therein presented, allow me to ask of you the favor to publish the same in your widely-circulated paper. Yours respectfully,

JESSE W. FELL.

CHICAGO, March 14.

Isaac W. Fell, Bloomingdale, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: Your note asking my views of the Cincinnati Convention has been received.

I understand that Convention to be a mass-meeting of all Republicans opposed to the existing policy and practices of the party, and I intend to co-operate with the movement, because I believe the principles of our party have been subverted, and its present policies and practices injurious and demoralizing to the country.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

At the close of the war, the Government enfranchised the negroes, and, by attaching disabilities to men prominent in the Rebellion, practically disfranchised the property-holding and intelligent classes of the South. The next step was to empower the army quartered there to override civil authority. The negroes and poor whites thus holding control, and the country thus subordinated, political power became questions of muscle and enterprise. Adventurers, without character at home, swarmed there, and, encouraged by the Government because they were Republicans, "corralled" the negroes in the name of Liberty, and appropriated to themselves all the positions of profit and trust. Thus, under forms of law, property has been pillaged, intelligence enslaved, and every State, city, county, parish, and town has been saddled with debts generations cannot pay, and for which the people have literally nothing to show. These leeches are still at their work, feasting upon all that is valuable and vital; and, if the truth may be spoken, our party is aiding and encouraging them. The people, thus crippled, cannot shake them off; and they will gorge themselves until the rights of citizenship are restored to those whom they are depleting.

You and I became Republicans because opposed to the oppression of slavery. What hand has moulded us until we have become its advocates and patrons? The same reason which made me sympathize with the negro makes me the friend of the white man now that war and time have changed their mutual relations.

MILITARY GOVERNMENTS.

Recently, in our city, when 20,000 families at night were homeless in the streets, and fire and fear were universal, the Government, requested by the Mayor, established a military guard over surrounding bank-vaults and remaining valuables, and gave a sense of restful security to worn-out and panic-stricken people. The Governor of this Republican State complained that such protection was irregular, and our Republican Legislature, now in session, officially sustained him, under the fear that this grateful kindness might become a precedent for Federal oppression.

Now, if, as a party, we are such sticklers about meeting interference at home that we cannot let two companies of regulars help save a burning city, when no one charges a motive except to relieve distress, what are we thinking of ourselves when about to impose upon the South four years more of political disability and Federal control, knowing the consequences to be the practical enslavement of a people incapable of resistance.

THE POLICY OF HATRED.

Abolitionists were always charged with hating the master rather than loving the slave. This charge was persistently applied to the Republican party which absorbed them. We denied it upon the stump, and our people, between 1854 and 1860, have heard Mr. Lincoln deny it in almost every county-seat in the State. When the war broke out, the Southern people, alarmed by this fear, declared they were fighting for their liberties, and must maintain the struggle bitterly and to the last. We insisted they were our brethren, "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh," and all we desired was an unbroken country, in which liberty should be universal. Mr. Lincoln officially proclaimed this, Congress declared it, and our party Conventions, National, State, county, town, and ward resolved it. It was for this, in tears and pain, the mother gave her boy, and for this he carried the flag to his death on the line.

With these accusations and fears universally known with all our denials, protestations, and professions so notorious as to stand boldly out in the history of those times, the Rebellion surrendered in armies by the fifty thousand, and history waited to write whether their fears were well founded, or our professions sincere.

Seven years have since elapsed, and, looking over the scene of the conflict, we find the white man loaded with political disabilities, the control he used to exercise given to his former slave, and his country a Botany Bay for every scallawag who wishes to plunder him.

I concede the right to have visited upon the leaders the death-penalty of treason; but to fix permanent disabilities upon the body of the people, is to make slavery the consequence of rebellion. In doing this, we violate the laws of civilized warfare, subvert throughout the South the spirit of our institutions, and stand before the world confirming their fears, and false to our professions.

I canvassed this State partially in 1854 and 1858, and generally in 1856 and 1860. I joined in all our denials, protestations, and professions; and I want some day to see these results changed and liberty restored, or to make a tour as generally of penitence and confession.

And what was the truth of the matter? Did we love the slave or hate the master? Was the war to restore the Union or subjugate the South?

I yet affirm that the Northman never hated his brother of the South, and the facts, as they exist, belie and misrepresent the sentiments of the Republican masses, and of their great leader who fell in the conflict.

In reference to Mr. Lincoln's hopes and plans, neither friend nor foe can be mistaken. His public record speaks with no uncertain sound; but those who knew his inner life before his greatness dawned, and saw develop in his later years purposes of liberty for all, know he looked on all this business with abhorrence.

POSITION OF ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

Nor has our party in this State failed to make the struggle to restore the right. At our State Convention held in September last, a resolution favoring immediate amnesty was passed, in which the Convention officially declared that the time had come "*when the enmities engendered by the war must yield to the friendships of peace.*"

Why, then, does not the Government change its course? Simply because it will not and cannot. The mission of the war was a mission of force. When the war ceased, the duty was to bind the shattered members together, and heal by kindness the wounds which violence had made. What fitted the party for the one task, hardened and unfitted it for the other. With fire, and shot, and shell it performed unflinchingly the first duty; but the war gave it too much of violence for the missions of peace.

The carpet-baggers come back to Congress our strictest party-men. They ask no questions for conscience sake, and obtrude no troublesome investigations. Mr. Lincoln, when beset for place, said "he had more horses than oats." Our party has flanked this difficulty, and made of the South a pasture, and all will use it openly or secretly as long as there is political grazing there. To surrender it means to resign power in favor of an opposing national organization. Parties die in battle and of wounds, but never resign.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

But, if the people are opposed to the present Southern policy, how has the party remained united and maintained its majorities with such persistent regularity? Inconsistent as this may appear, it is easy of explanation.

In the first place, the Administration of Andrew Johnson was especially unfortunate. He professed to adopt that noble principle of Christian charity which all men admire, but applied it so offensively as to make even Christians hate the principle. He wanted to give the Southern people liberty, but never seemed to comprehend the distinction between giving liberty and encouraging disorder. Through natural antagonism to him, and because of faults on all sides, we drifted to the present. The reason we have thus drifted is, because there has been no way in which the policy of the party could be opposed and changed, *except by restoring the Democratic party to power; and our people have but reproduced that history which free Governments always develop, and that animus from which Americans never yet departed,* when they swallow anything, endure anything, and permit anything, rather than restore to power that party believed to be the opponents and cause of the war.

The British people, after the Napoleonic wars, refused to invest with power the opposing party for the whole life of the generation passing through the struggle. Our people also have always carried this practice to the death. The Federalists of 1812, and the Whig party, which opposed the Mexican War, each died a lingering, but a certain death. These were the result of sentiment alone; but the present facts present stronger reasons for this determination: The Northern people believe the Democracy have always been moulded and controlled by the South, and, if they had themselves resisted the aggressions of slavery, we would have had no war.

Our people, therefore, have entertained a sincere fear that, if the Democracy should be restored as a party, it would reproduce the whole Southern alliance, and visit unknown mischief upon the whole country. Therefore, they have been compelled to select between allowing misrule in the South on the one hand, and, on the other, restoring to power a party odious to them, and one which they believe would bring back the evils of the war. So strong has been this sentiment and this fear, that I do not think a temptation to restore the Democracy has ever crossed the public mind.

The present situation, therefore, is but the result of a corner made on the people, by which their sentiments are stifled, and does not commit the public mind to the present Southern policy. It only proves what our people will suffer and permit rather than restore the Democratic party to power. Let no man deceive himself. The principles of liberty are as dear to the Republican masses as they ever were. The present Southern Governments, and all efforts to pervert or stifle enlightened public sentiment there, are as odious at the North as they can be at the South, and the people only want a square opportunity to say it.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The Cincinnati Convention, therefore, in my opinion, meets an urgent public want. It proposes to break loose and organize a party upon the principles of Universal Liberty and Amnesty. It proposes to carry out and apply those principles and precepts which their great leader taught and practised. It proposes to adopt as a cardinal feature the substance of a resolution passed by our State Convention last September; to liberate within our land the enslaved of *all* colors and races, to enfranchise *all* the people, and, remembering only the virtues and heroism of the war, to encourage a generous forgetfulness of all the harrowing memories it produced.

The Republicans in power excuse and continue political disabilities on the ground that, whenever left free, the Southern people have been and will be unruly. Many answers to this position are apparent. In the first place, it is not true. No war so great was ever followed by seven years of peace so universal and complete.

And, then, the excuse itself is nothing but one of the worn-out false pretences by which tyranny justifies its abuses. England asserts this of Ireland; Russia does of Poland; Austria did of Hungary and Italy; the master did of the slave, and we do of the master.

The fault with this policy is, that it leads to no end of our troubles. On the contrary, aside from the wrong it involves, the longer it is pursued the greater the injury, and the harder to stop. Can we pin this country together permanently with bayonets? Will four, eight, or twelve years of misrule sweeten the Southern disposition? On the contrary, are not enslaved peoples unruly *because* they are slaves? Contentment is not the fruit of tyranny and misrule, but Liberty alone brings peace. If we would ever have a Union worth the blood and treasure it has cost, we must lay its broad foundations, not in force, but in those affections which good government only will develop. Delay not only widens the breach, but corrupts, and hardens, and unfits us, year by year, for concessions which ultimately must be made.

THE TYPICAL CARPET-BAGGER.

"Can you give me a letter to some prominent man in Washington?" said ——— to me, the other day. "I think I understand the negro character; and, if our National Committee will send me down South, I can, between this and the election, mass the negro vote in several States." Surely, if he performs such splendid service in perverting enlightened public sentiment, he must be quartered upon the industry of those people for the next four years. I have introduced him as ———, but you know his name is "Legion."

And when can we dispense with his services? Surely not this year, when hard-pressed in the campaign. Surely not after the election, when we make up our jewels, and he awaits "his just recompense of reward." Not next time, for we shall be worse off then. When can we dispense with him? Never!

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Aside from the condition of the South, there are other changes contemplated by the Cincinnati movement, which demands our especial consideration. Prominent among these is the Tariff question, and the release of our people from the *oppressions of "Protection."* The situation of Chicago most aptly illustrates this necessity. From $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, to all human usefulness, have been annihilated by fire. It must now be reproduced in kind. Architects and master-builders, to use one's expression, say a large third could be saved if foreign material were admitted free of duty. Now, if this is so necessary to Chicago, *because burned up and poor*, why is it not necessary for the whole West, because *poor but not burned?* If we can save so much on the reconstruction of a single city, what would the hand of labor save in adorning the Empire yet to rise in the West, with its wealth of cities, villages, and towns.

Of course, no one will pretend that the necessities of the Government will permit absolute free trade, nor should we fail to afford such just protection as may be incidental to revenue; but this whole subject needs revision by a hand not *hostile* to the manufacturers, but *friendly* to the consumer.

ORIGIN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN ILLINOIS.

You and I became Republicans at the same meeting,—the first in the State. Although for many years retired members, I presume neither of us has ever voted out of line. Another Presidential election is now upon us, and we must decide again whether we will cling to the party, stifling our convictions and hoping for reform, or whether we will break ranks and go to Cincinnati.

If we stay, when will Reform come? I have been watching for it some years; but the star of promise has not yet appeared. A change of parties may not bring it; *but to continue in power one that covers up and conceals, necessarily perpetuates those evils from which the country seeks release.* Parties, like individuals, may be chastened and purified by affliction; but neither Tammany nor the Republicans will be regenerated by success, though their reign be continued until doomsday. At the close of this Administration, we will have had twelve years of power,—as long as any consecutive party has ruled since the formation of the Government. We are, therefore, as old as the oldest, and "it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle" than for an old party to purify its practices. The Murphys and the Floyds always live with the old, but Reform pitches its tents in the ranks of the new.

What the country greatly needs is the breaking up of old lines, and the re-arrangement of the voters in new associations. Nothing remains at issue between the Republicans and Democrats but the malice which the conflict produced. If both parties were dissolved, and their members redistributed and confused together, this relic of the war would find no resting-place. They are now held together by mutual antagonisms. The continuance of either perpetuates both. The disintegration of one dissolves the other. I, therefore, most sincerely hope the Cincinnati Convention will produce a new National Organization, founded upon the principles of Amnesty, Liberty and Reform; and that, through its agency, the bitterness of the past may be forgotten, National friendship revived, and the blessings of Free Government dispensed to all peoples in the land. Yours truly, LEONARD SWETT.

TERRIFIC MILL EXPLOSION.

Three Persons Killed and Three Injured.

From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, March 21.

On Friday afternoon of last week, occurred one of the most terrible boiler explosions that has ever taken place in this vicinity. The scene of the disaster was the mill known as S. G. Shorland's mill, at Red River, 18 miles north of this city, on the shore of the bay. The facts, as we learn them, were about as follows: It is said that Frank Beauvier, fireman, had been absent from the mill, owing to sickness in his family, and during his absence there had been a lack of power for the mill. On Friday afternoon he came back to the mill at about 1 o'clock, and told the hands that he would get up more steam than all the rest put together. At about 2 o'clock the boiler, a two-flue boiler about 22 feet long and 3 feet diameter, exploded with a tremendous crash. One-half the boiler, carrying one flue with it, raised from the ground through the roof of the engine house about 40 or 50 feet in the air, cut off the tops of five trees in its flight and crushed another tree in its descent, reaching the ground between 400 and 500 feet from where it started. This piece was about 10 feet long. In its fall to the ground it was flattened in the centre.

Another piece, 10 or 11 feet long, passed through the mill, tearing out the floor where the shingle mills stood, went through two wooden walls of the building, carrying with it a shingle-machine, and fell a few feet from the building. This piece retained its shape. A strip from the centre of the boiler blew out through the boiler-room roof and landed about 80 feet from the building. The boiler-room was of brick, and brick were found at a distance of 150 feet from the mill.

The scene at the mill is described as fearful in the extreme. The dead and wounded were scattered all around, and some of them buried in the debris. There were some remarkable escapes, for example Orville Fisher, son of James Fisher, of Fort Howard, who was buried amid timbers and shafting, but escaped uninjured.

Frank Beauvier, the fireman, was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and three children.

Hubert Van der Murren, aged 17 years, son of Joseph Van der Murren, employed as a clipper, lived three hours.

Josephine Robert, a clipper, was thrown about ten feet, and lived but a few minutes. The only remark she made when taken from the ruins was, "O, dear!"

The injured were Albert Addison, collar-bone broken, head cut and badly bruised. His injuries are serious.

Joseph Burley, bad cut on forehead.

Peter Hildebrand, collar-bone broken and face and body bruised. Doing well.

The wounded are being attended to by Dr. Marchand, of this city.

We are indebted for these facts to Frank Crikelair and Dr. Marchand, of this city.

The damage to the mill is about $1,000.

THE LAW COU…

Iowa Elevator … Legalized.

…ie Street Bridge C… Contemptuous Li…

…y They Coerce Vot… Palatine.

The Superior Cou…

The Circuit Court…

THE LAW COURTS.

The Iowa Elevator Invasion Legalized.

[Lasa]lle Street Bridge Collision—A Contemptuous LL.D.

[Ho]w They Coerce Voters Out at Palatine.

The Superior Court.

THE INVASION OF THE IOWA ELEVATOR.

[Jud]ge Jameson yesterday decided the Iowa [Eleva]tor case, which had come before him on a [motion] to discharge the Receiver, and restore the [posses]sion of the property to Hugh Maher. The [decisi]on was that the order should be made. [The ca]se and reasons were in substance as [follows]:

[A] Receiver was appointed upon the order of [one of] the Masters, without notice to the defend[ants, b]efore answer, upon the especial case [made i]n the bill, which was filed, together with [the affi]davits, on the 4th of March. The case [made] in the bill was that the complainants [Spruan]ce & Preston, for three years, had been in [peaceab]le possession of Lots 3 and 7, in Block 14 ... n, and of the Iowa Elevator, situated ..., the elevator being fitted up, and in all [respects] made to conform to the definition of an [elevat]or given in the Constitution and laws of [the St]ate; that large amounts of grain had been [stored] by Spruance & Preston, as lessees of [the el]evator; that they had given out their [warehou]se receipts, which were out[standing], and that they were responsible for [the redem]ption of these receipts and the delivery [of the] grain when the receipts should be pre[sented]. They alleged that, on the 2d day of [March], Hugh Maher, with a gang of men, with [force] entered, took possession, and drove [the com]plainants and their servants from it ... right, and were now retaining forcible [possessi]on of the elevator; that Hugh Maher was [ei]ther irresponsible or not known to be re[sponsible]—a man of well-known speculative [tenden]cies—and that his assistants and servants [were p]ersons of no pecuniary responsibility, or [believe]d to be so by the complainants. The bill [further] alleged that there was great danger (as [the]y feared the result) that this taking [of possessi]on would be a great pecuniary loss to [them], that the holders of warehouse receipts [could] not obtain their grain. They alleged [further], as a ground of jurisdiction, that they [had co]mmenced, before a Justice of the Peace, [or othe]r tribunal, a proceeding for forcible en[try, whi]ch was at that time pending; they there[fore pra]yed that a Receiver should be appointed [without] notice, alleging that it would be danger[ous to gi]ve notice. An order to that effect was [made, an]d a Receiver appointed.

[On the] 12th of March the defendant filed his an[swer, su]pported by affidavits. The answer ad[mitted the] facts charged in the bill, but sought [to avoid] their effect by setting up new matter, in [substan]ce, that in 1854 the defendant and Maher [were] the owner of the lots in question, which, [on the 1]5th of September, 1861, he leased for ten [years to] Lucian Newberry, with a stipulation [that at the] end of that term Maher would pur[chase the] interest of Newberry in any buildings [or impr]ovements which should be erected on [them], between the date of the lease and the [1st of S]eptember, 1862. On the 22d of Febru[ary], 1869, this lease was extended to the 20th of [January], 1872, with the same condition as to pur[chase], but with increased rent. March 1, 1869, [Newberr]y signed a lease to W. H. & S. P. Lunt, [and by su]ccessive assignments this lease finally [came into] the hands of W. H. Lunt, possession [of the pr]emises accompanying the transfer of the [lease]. ... 20, 1869, Lunt, the assignee of the [lease, wh]ich had three years to run, executed to [the compl]ainants a lease of the lots for the re[mainder] of his term, that is to Jan. 20, 1872. This [lease con]tained a special provision relating to an [entry by] force, if necessary, in case of default. [The impr]ovements, the elevator and appurten[ances, as] it was agreed, were built within [the time s]pecified in the condition of purchase. [Of the l]ots the buildings were the property of W. [H. Lunt a]nd of Newberry, who seemed to have [an] equitable interest distinct from the [lease. In] Newberry joined in a lease, by the [terms of] which Maher, of the building district from [a date o]ver ten years from the 20th of January, [and the] complainant's lease would expire. [The rent] not being delivered on that date, on [which] Maher notified complainants to quit [and r]ender possession to him, claiming it as [a] reversion of the land, and as lessee [of the b]uilding. Complainants still retaining [posse]ssion, on the 29th of February ... [as]signed to Maher the original [lease fro]m Maher to Newberry, with [all adv]antages to be derived therefrom; thus [Maher re]presented the rights of the original les[see, Newberry], the assignee of his own lease, and [also the] elevator building. In the lease from [Maher to] Newberry, there was a special pro[vision] giving to possession in case of default, that [the less]or might, with or without [process of] law, re-enter, etc. It was claimed by [Maher th]at the retention or possession by [Spruance &] Preston, after the 20th of January, [was with]out right, and that he, under this condi[tion of the] lease, was justified in law in entering [and expel]ling the complainants in the manner [stated], using no more force than was neces[sary to] ... aside the servants of the complainants.

[The] motion was called up for argument, [and leav]e asked leave to file affidavits in re[ply to the] new matter contained in the defend[ant's answer], which was allowed upon condition [that the] ... amended instanter, to make them ... in their affidavits. The points dis[cussed were] 1, as to the legality of the order ap[pointing a] Receiver; 2, the legality of the entry [by Maher]; 3, supposing both these to be legal, [the su]fficiency of the defendant's reply, in [asserting] the right to possession.

[On the f]irst point, the legality of the order [appointing] the Receiver, it was said for defendant [that the ap]pointment of a Receiver without notice, [howev]er, was so irregular that the Court [should set it] aside at once. The Court referred to [the case of B]aker v. Backus, 32 Ill., 79, where it is [held that] the power to appoint a Receiver is [to be exerc]ised into action to prevent fraud, to [protect the su]bject of litigation from material in[jury, or to sav]e it from threatened destruction. ... a Receiver had been appointed with[out notice to] the defendant, a corporation which [had] been made a party to the suit, and [the Supreme] Court did not uphold it, as was [the case that] notice may or may not be necessary [in the a]ppointment of a Receiver. A Receiver [may be a]ppointed in cases where it cannot be ... the case of an absconded party, where [the] property is in litigation in law, and [in the] case that the party applying for a ... clearly about to succeed in his ... In this case the bill ... made a case for the appointment. ... up three years' peaceful possession of ... by invasion by force; that litiga[tion was] commenced at law to maintain the ... possession; the nature of the ... such as to warrant the belief that ... perhaps, irreparable injury would re[sult]; ... defendant not known to be solvent; the ... take very great; the defendant seek[ing] ... advantages by the use of an armed ... subordinates of the defendant irre[sponsible] ... warehouse receipts for grain stored in ... circulating at a discount for fear of ... fence of this forcible possession. ... evidence warranted the belief that a ... er was evicting one in rightful pos[session] ... the allegations of the bill the ... warranted in supposing that equity ... interference. They, standing alone, ... the action of the Court.

[On the second] point, the legality of the entry of ... force, not in excess of necessary ... supposed to have been settled by ... Court. The parties have truly con[tended] ... one doing an unlawful act the other ... a breach of the peace; but, never[theless], ... right had been sustained, and this ... cheerfully to the decision.

... to the equitable case made by the ... It was set up by complainants ... months before the expiration of their ... agreement was made between them ... by which Maher was to take posses[sion of the ele]vator, and the grain in store on ... November, 1871, instead of in Jan[uary] ... under an equitable contract. This, ... might, had not been made out by the ... had never been reduced to form, and ... did not see that there was anything ... Maher that misled the complain[ants] ... was no other proof before the ... the affidavits.

[In vie]w of case, the Court conceived it to ... to discharge the Receiver, to turn the ... to Maher, upon condition, how[ever, that he] execute bond in the penal sum of ... [de]liver to the holders of warehouse re[ceipts the g]rain in store evidenced by the re[ceipts].

[LA SAL]LE STREET BRIDGE COLLISION.

... bearing before Chief Justice Porter ... the case, brought by Elisha Lee, ad[ministrator] of H. Lee, who, being a clerk of [the Nor]thern Railway Company, came to his ... under the following cir[cumstances]. The tugboat G. B. McClellan, ... the river, collided with the Kinzie ... bridge, and swung it open, so that ... which was approaching came to the ... the span, the bridge having swung ... the moment of the collision, when it ... to stop the engine, so that it was ... to the river. Lee was upon the lo[comotive and] was drowned. The defendants are ... and Howard, the owners or employ[ers] ...

ASSUMPSIT.

... of assumpsit was commenced by ... & Co against The Anchor Line, ... ing for $1,200.

... was instituted against the Mer[chants' Dispa]tch Transportation Company by ... who claim $2,500.

... of assumpsit was brought by Ad[ams] ... & Lyon, publishing company, ... [In]terior Printing Company, on a de[mand] ... for a balance due for heating ... for $1,871.

JUDGMENTS.

[Wa]tson v. Carhart, Lewis & Co.; ...

[Mor]rey et al v. P. M. Ludlam and ...; judgment for $1,020.24.

The Circuit Court.

EVENING MAIL CASE.

[On the 2]d day of February last the Chicago ... Company instituted an action ... Alfred L. Pounstone, at one ... keeper, suing out a capias. It was ... [there] was a just indebtedness to the ... from Pounstone, for that he ... to cheat the company, collected ... of the company the amount ... the fact, and converted the ... use. The defendant was held to ... motion to discharge this bail, the ... Yesterday the defendant ...

CONTEMPTUOUS LL. D.

... Brennan, LL. D., practicing at this ... brought himself twice into con[tempt in the] Circuit Court. This is the gentle[man who sought] damages against the city for ... scalp by the falling of a few ... from the old city hall. On the ... Judge Booth was merciful. Yes[terday], ... having declined to continue a ... plead to have continued, ... Mr. O'Brennan came in, ... appeared for the defendant, and ... that the Court was partial ... the practitioner, who, there[upon], ... personally abusive. Mr O'Bren[nan] ... found himself in the custody of ...

SET ASIDE.

The judgment rendered on the pro[ceedi]ng for $10,000, against Field, King ... of the Joliet Iron and Steel [Company], was set aside, on the ground that a plea had been filed, so that default was inadvertently taken.

AN ELECTION FRACAS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Frederick Brondert against Frederick Harmening and Casper Meyer, in which the damages are laid at $2,000. A *capias* was sued out. The plaintiff alleges that he, being at Palatine on the 6th day of November, 1871, in the employ of a wagon maker by the name of Peck, was visited by the defendants and solicited to vote a certain ticket for the election of some party to some office unknown to him. Plaintiff declined so to vote, stating that he had not been resident long enough, had no time, did not care to vote, had his work to attend to, and wanted to be let alone. The defendants abused him and left, but when the plaintiff went to the public room of his boarding house to take a glass of beer with a man named Logan, the defendants seized his companion, threw him down, and beat him. Plaintiff appealed to the parties, and bade them not to kill the man, whereupon, denominating him a "d——d old blacksmith," they attacked and felled him, and then proceeded to beat him with a broken beer-glass, fracturing the bone over the right eye, and permanently injuring the sight, as well as cutting his thumb so that afterward inflammation set in, and prevented plaintiff from labor for several months.

WANTED, AN ENFORCED PURCHASE.

A bill was filed in this Court by George W. Miller against George C. Finney and Daniel Lyons, to enforce the specific performance of an alleged contract to purchase an undivided half of the north half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 17, 38 north, Range 14, and the west half of the south half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the same section, at a consideration of $12,500. A further bill was filed by the same party against Oliver M. Sheldon, to enforce the purchase of the other undivided half of the same property.

SUPREME COURT CLERK.

An action on the case was yesterday commenced by Edward Roby, a prominent attorney of this city, against Woodbury M. Taylor, of LaSalle County, the Clerk of the Supreme Court for this Grand Division. The damages are stated at $12,000. The nature of the action is not yet stated, præcipe only being furnished.

TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was instituted by Timothy Sullivan against Patrick Martin, the damages being laid at $5,000.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was instituted by Jesse R Van Osdell against Walter L. Peck, demand $1,800.

The Criminal Court.

A MODIFICATION OF STATEMENT.

In the statement of the circumstances attending the trial of George Dresser, on Monday last, for causing the death of an inmate of the Bridewell, it was stated, on Tuesday, that he had "struck him upon the head with a heavy instrument, to reduce him to subjection, and effectually succeeded in his purpose." On the trial there was but little evidence presented, and it did not appear, in testimony, that anybody was struck upon the head, it only appearing that, in the attempt to force the prisoner into his cell, the prisoner went over a railing, and fell, and had himself so hurt by the suddenness of his fall that he died. The jury decided, upon the evidence, that Dresser was not responsible for the suddenness of the cessation of the fall, nor for the fall itself, and the accused was acquitted as has been stated. It had already been stated in the report as tending to show the belief of the accused that he had been guilty of no criminal act, as follows:

When the fire occurred the accused was in jail; he might have escaped, but he did not; he delivered himself to the Sheriff as soon as it was known that the Sheriff had a place to lodge him.

The County Court.

WILL PROVED.

The will of the late John Barnes was probated and letters testamentary granted to Thomas Wilce under bond of $2,800.

ADMINISTRATION.

Thaddeus P. Sears was appointed to administer upon the estate of the late Alvah B. Haight under bond of $7,000.

RURAL SIMPLICITY.

Narrative of Rev. R. B. Roberts, of Champaign County.

How He Purchased a Fine $12 Watch for $50.

The dignity of the Church was violated on Thursday last, and the proverbial viresence of the rural districts simultaneously established by an auctioneer, doing business at the corner of State and Harrison streets, and then, for a change, pursuing the same course on the corner of Clinton and Madison streets. His name it is not necessary to mention, as the detectives are acquainted with him, and watching for an opportunity to bring it before the notice of the Criminal Court. As there are others engaged in an occupation similar to that in which this gentleman delights, the story of the woes of the Rev. Richard B. Roberts, of Champaign County, Ill., may be of some service in warning others against cheap bargains at "snyde" auction stores.

On Thursday, a tall gentleman of severe aspect, with aquiline features, and a martial bearing, presented himself, together with a companion, at the Mayor's office. He was asked his business, and presented a watch, apparently gold, for which he had paid $50. The watch was worth about $12.

The Mayor requested him to make an affidavit, which was accordingly done. It is instructive in its guilelessness, as well as in its minuteness of detail, and is as follows:

This affiant, Richard B. Roberts, being duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says that he is a resident of Champaign County, Illinois; that on yesterday, March 21 he went into an auction store on the corner of State and Harrison streets carried on by one J. H. N——; as this affiant is informed and believes; that at the time he entered, the auctioneer was selling a silver watch, and a young man, apparently a countryman, stepped up to the auctioneer's stand and asked him if he sold watches for outside parties. The auctioneer replied: "Yes, that is my business." The young man then pulled out of his pocket, and handed to the auctioneer, a watch with chain attached. The auctioneer pretended surprise, and asked him where he got the watch, to which the young man replied that he bought the watch before the fire, and had carried it about two years, and that he had paid $150 for it; that thereupon the auctioneer said to him that it was too valuable a watch to be sold there, that he could not get more than $60 or $70 for it; that this was not the crowd to sell a fine watch like that in; that it was worth $200, and if he wanted to raise money, he had better take it to a pawnbroker and get a loan upon it. The young man replied that he had been to a pawnbroker, and could not get more than one-third of what it cost him, as a loan; that he must have money, and that the auctioneer must sell it, but that he didn't want to sell the chain; which he then separated from the watch, handing the watch back to the auctioneer. The auctioneer then said: "You must understand that if I get two bids on it, it must go," and then proceeded to cry the watch for sale. A man whom I now believe was in some way connected with the establishment, bid $25, I believing the whole transaction, and having no suspicion of any fraud or deceit, bid $40 for the watch; a man present, who I believe now was also connected with the establishment, asked the auctioneer if he could have until the next afternoon to pay for the watch if he bought it, to which the auctioneer answered, "No," but he could have until that afternoon, and immediately struck off the watch to this affiant, at $50. I then paid the $50 to the auctioneer, and said to him, "You warrant this watch to be a fine gold watch?" He replied, "We never warrant anything, but if you get dissatisfied with the watch, bring it back and we will get you more than that out of it." After leaving the auction-room, I went to a jeweler and had it tested, and found that it was a galvanized silver watch, worth about $12. Being dissatisfied with this purchase, I went back immediately to the auction-room, having been gone about ten minutes and found the establishment closed, and no person to be seen about it. I then procured a warrant for the auctioneer, but he could not be found, and the person in charge of the auction-room refuses to give the name of the auctioneer. This affiant has since learned that this kind of fraud and deception is regularly carried on at said establishment; and further saith not.

R. B. ROBERTS.

The Mayor straightway summoned the auctioneer to appear before him and answer the charges.

The auctioneer meanwhile despatched a line to his clerical dupe, offering to take back the watch, pay $50 to him, and $2 additional for the warrant sworn out by him before Justice Doggett.

Having waited long enough to be assured that the Rev Richard had received his note, the sinner appeared before his Honor. He admitted the fraud, but declared it was practiced by one of his employés, and that he himself had as holy a horror of deception as any good and true citizen. The Mayor caused him to refund the money, and dismissed him with a word of warning, to the effect that special policemen would hereafter watch him and his fellows with unusual vigilance; that a repetition of this sort of disgraceful business would insure the revocation of his license and his appearance before a Court of competent jurisdiction, and probable retirement to the State institution at Joliet.

It would be well for other auctioneers in the city, proposing to fleece the green ones, to remember the above narrative; and for the silly persons who expect to make cheap purchases to look very sharply round before investing in such promising goods.

WEST SIDE COLLECTOR.

Kleutsch Believed to be a Defaulter to the Amount of $30,000—Hon. A. L. Morrison Elected to Fill the Office Made Vacant by Kleutsch's "Absquatulation."

A meeting of the Town Board of West Chicago was held, yesterday afternoon, in the office of Justice Vant Woud, for the purpose of taking action with reference to the vacancy in the office of West Side Collector, caused by the mysterious departure of Dominick Kleutsch, who is known to be a defaulter to the amount of $1,900, while he is supposed to have helped himself to from $25,000 to $30,000 out of the half million dollars handled by him as Collector.

The meeting was called to order by Henry Pilgrim, Town Supervisor, and there were present Justices of the Peace John Vant Wood, David Walsh, J. D. Sturtevant, Daniel Scully, and Henry D. Austin, and M. M. Miller, Town Clerk.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider the subject, reported that they had investigated the matter, finding that at the election held on the 7th of November last, Dominick Kleutsch was elected to the office of Collector of West Chicago, but no evidence is found upon the records stating that he qualified as Collector. Charges of a serious nature have been made against Kleutsch, who has absconded, and removed from the town, thereby creating a vacancy in the office of Collector of West Chicago, wherefore the Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, it appearing to the satisfaction of this Board that D. Kleutsch, who was elected Collector of West Chicago at the November election, 1871, has failed to qualify according to law, and has also removed from said town, this Board hereby declares the office of Town Collector vacant.

Resolved, That this Board proceed at once to fill the vacancy now existing in said office of Town Collector of West Chicago.

The report was signed by the Committee,—H S. Austin, David Walsh, and Michael M Miller

The report was adopted, and an informal ballot was taken, resulting in the choice of A L. Morrison to fill the vacant Collectorship until a successor is appointed or elected. Accordingly, an official warrant, signed by the entire Board, was made out and ordered to be forwarded to Collector Morrison, who is now in Springfield, attending the sessions of the Legislature.

The Board then adjourned.

A Good Time Keeper.

Watch No. 20,019, stem-winder, bearing trade mark "Wm Alexander, Marion, N. J., manufactured by the United States Watch Co (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me six months, and subject to very severe tests in my vocation its total variation from mean time being less than one second. GEO. W. MCDONALD, Supt. Brooklyn Water Works.

CHICAGO'S WHOLESALE TRADE.

Has She Lost or Gained in It Since the Great Fire?

The Question Answered in the Experience of a Leading Millinery House.

Will Chicago retain the wholesale trade which she enjoyed before the fire, or will her calamity prove the benefit of other Western cities, by enabling them to seize and divert to their own channels the business which Chicago had previously attracted to herself? These questions were anxiously asked after the fire, but since that time a steady stream of answers have poured in, affording small comfort to those envious competitors who fancied that their "opportunities" had arrived.

The fact is fixed that, so far from losing any portion or department thereof, Chicago has actually increased her trade since the fire, and it is the experience of nearly all our leading houses that their sales have been larger than ever before during the same period. This has been especially true of the wholesale millinery trade, which, from its starting point in the feminine love for novelty and display, has developed and grown into a distinct and important branch of business. Take, for example, the experience of Mayhon, Daly & Co., who, previous to the fire, were located at Nos. 75 and 77 Wabash avenue. Although suffering terribly in the great conflagration, their faith was unabated in Chicago's future, and in six days they had built a store of their own on the lake front, being the first wholesale house in the city to resume business on Michigan avenue. Although they had been in business but a year, they proved to be equal to the shock, and, having come to an amicable understanding with their Eastern creditors, once more stood firmly on their feet, all malicious and unfounded reports of their enemies to the contrary notwithstanding. Laboring under disadvantages in their temporary quarters on the lake front, Mayhon, Daly & Co. lost no time in securing a building adapted to the needs of their rapidly-increasing trade. Their new establishment is at Nos. 274, 276, and 278 Wabash avenue, at the northeast corner of Van Buren streets, in a fine four-story brick building, sixty feet front, which has been constructed with especial reference to the needs of their business, being lighted on three sides, so that delicate goods may be shown to the best advantage, and heated by steam, with a steam passenger elevator running from the bottom to the top of the building. They will now be able to divide the business into three departments—the fancy goods, the millinery, and the pattern bonnet room departments—and to display and handle to advantage a stock larger than ever before. Mayhon, Daly & Co. are probably the most extensive importers in their line in Chicago. They have buyers constantly in Paris and Nottingham, ready to seize upon and forward to Chicago the very latest things in millinery and fancy goods. They have their own peculiar brands of bonnet ribbon, silk, and velvet, and cordage ribbon, which are manufactured to their order in Europe, and which they can furnish cheaper than they can be bought in New York. From imported styles and materials they manufacture extensively both their pattern bonnets and artificial flowers; while their lace importation is among the heaviest and most varied in the Northwest, embracing every grade of European manufacture, from real thread and point appliqué in sets at $200 each, including blond, valenciennes, guipure, etc., down to the basest imitations. The artificial flower department is one of especial interest and importance, including every grade of foreign and domestic manufacture, and is under the management of a French salesman engaged in Paris by Mr. Wm. F. Mayhon, who has just returned from Europe laden with the latest and most fashionable styles to be seen on the boulevards of the French capital. Possessing so many advantages, by which they are able to offer goods at less than New York prices, it will readily be understood how Mayhon, Daly & Co. have secured a trade which they claim to be among the most extensive in America. Their facilities will be greatly increased in their new building, which they expect to occupy about April 1.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

The Base Ball Prospect in Chicago—Won't Somebody Move?—Gossip of the Game—Equine Intelligence—A Pigeon Shooting Contest—Mace and O'Baldwin to Fight for $2,500 a Side.

Base ball matters are, just at present, "sickled o'er with the pale cast of" uncertainty, so far as concerns the National game in Chicago. Tom. Foley's nine has practically fallen through; and the Ætnas are waiting to see what somebody else will do in the way of leasing and fitting up grounds. There seems to be a general desire to take the benefit of Jimmy Wood's willingness to bring his Troy nine here for two or three months this summer and play one or more games here with all of the championship contestants, but, to make such an arrangement, involves the question of grounds. Gentlemen are plenty who say they stand ready to take stock in such an enterprise—which, no doubt, could be successfully pushed forward by the sale of season tickets alone—and it only remains for some energetic lover of the game to take hold and carry the matter through. It will require not much over $3,000 to inclose and fit up grounds in suitable shape, and it would seem that that sum might be raised in Chicago for the sake of enjoying a good season of base ball this summer. The city will be full of strangers, who are just the fellows to patronize a good game of ball. Won't somebody lead off, and push the thing through?

PARAGRAPHS.

Hughey Reid, of last season's Ætnas, is playing third base for the Lone Stars, of New Orleans, and Atwater is pitching for the R. E. Lees of that city.

—All the leading professional nines in the country have come together at their respective club headquarters in readiness to go into active practice and rigorous training as soon as the weather will permit.

—The Washington Olympics have just organized a strong nine as follows: Williams, c; Brainard, p; Flynn, 1st b; Goldsmith, 2d b; Waterman, 3d b; Fulmer, s s; Beals, l f; Barthrong, c f; Glenn, r f.

—At the last meeting of the National Association of Amateur Base Ball Players, a rule was adopted which provides that, "in playing all matches, nine players from each club shall constitute a full field, and they shall be members of the club which they represent. They also must not have been members of any other club, in or out of the National Association of Amateur Players—college club nines, composed of actual students, excepted—for sixty days immediately prior to the match. Every player taking part in a regular match game, no matter what number of innings are played, shall be, in the meaning of this section of the rule, considered a member of the club he plays with." The Association put its foot squarely down in the matter of drawing the lines between professional and amateur clubs, by enacting a rule to the effect that "no person who shall at any time receive compensation for his services as a player, shall be competent to play in any match game. All players who play base ball for place, emolument, or money, shall be regarded as professional players; and no professional player shall take part in any match game; and any club giving any compensation to a player, or having to their knowledge a player in their nine playing in a match for compensation shall be debarred from membership in this Association."

HORSE NOTES.

A gray mare, valued at $15,000, and belonging to Mr. Van Auden, of New York, died last week.

—The dam of the famous trotter, Goldsmith Maid, pulls a milk wagon into Port Jervis, New York, daily.

—The *Turf, Field, and Farm* says that the horse Jim Sherwood, owned by Captain Heany, of Rochester, Minnesota, "is as finely a bred horse as there is in America—there is no question about his pedigree or his identity."

—Colonel Fisk's one-third interest in the wonderful young trotter Jay Gould has been sold to Budd Doble for $10,000. It is supposed the purchase was made for Mr. N. H. Smith, the owner of Goldsmith Maid. The other owners are Jay Gould and George C. Hall, of the Erie Railway.

—Clark County, Ohio, is becoming celebrated for the production of fast stock. It is the home of such aristocratic trotters as Mohawk, Jr., Bayard, Gift, Drift, Ida May, and Champion, and just now the horsemen of that vicinity are excited over a wonderful two-year-old that promises, by-and-by, to make Dexter and Goldsmith Maid look to their laurels.

—Yellow Wonder, a noted Kentucky gelding, has been sold by his owner, Mr. R. K. Morgan, to Peter Lindell, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., for $5,500. This horse's pedigree was alleged to be somewhat doubtful, and when his wonderful gait was discovered he was being used in a common market-wagon. He trotted at Nashville on the 25th of last May after a short training, making three heats in 2:36½, 2:36¼, 2:28¼.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Appended is the score of the first of the home-and-home pigeon shooting matches, shot on Tuesday last, on the grounds of the Long Island Shooting Club, between Ira Paine, of New York, and Richard Wood, of Chester, Pa., for $250 a side, at 50 single rises:

Paine—1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 39; missed, 11.

Wood—1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 33; missed, 17.

Pugilism.

James Mace and Edward O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, have signed articles of agreement to fight for $2,500 a side, on the 16th day of July next, in the State of Virginia, O'Baldwin having the choice of ground. In case of magisterial interference, the referee or stakeholder shall name the next day and place of meeting, to be in the same week if possible.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, March 22.

CITY PROPERTY.

May st, bet. Randolph and Washington sts, e front, 25 ft to alley, dated March 16; consideration, $8,000.

N ½ of Lot 5, in Assessor's n w ¼ and s ½ of Lot 85, in Butterfield's Addition, dated March 21; consideration, $800.

Wade st, near Currier st, n front, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 28, 1871; consideration, $800.

North Wells st, between Sigel and Goethe sts, e front, 22x120 ft, dated March 2; consideration, $2,200.

Block 16, and Lot 3, in Block 21, of s e ¼ Section 35, 39, 13, s of Canal (except 90 ft), dated March 14; consideration, $11,200.

Lot 27, in Walker's s ½ of n w ¼ Block 11, of e ½ Section 31, 39, 14, dated March 21; consideration, $950.

North Wells st, between Superior and Huron sts, e f, 20 ft to alley, dated March 21; consideration, $3,800.

Walnut st, 200 ft west of Wood st, s f, 25x105 ft with buildings, dated March 20; consideration, $3,800.

Ellis av, south of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 41 ft, dated March 12; consideration, $7,000.

East 13 of w 63 ft, of Lots 15 to 16, in Block 3, of Hamilton's n w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $1,050.

Halsted st, 48 ft south of Belden av, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 2, in Block 3, of Hodge's Sub division of Sherman's e ½ w ½ s e ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated March 22; consideration, $2,200.

Lots 2 and 3, in Block 14, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated July 10, 1871; consideration, $1,750.

Fulton st, n w cor of Union Park place, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 2; consideration, $7,000.

Fourth av, 75 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $4,000.

Rhodes av, bet University place and Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 21; consideration, $2,000.

State st, 180 ft s of Jackson st, w f, 20x165 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $36,000.

Indiana av, 200 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, 50 x176½ ft, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $18,500.

Larrabee st, bet Linden st and North av, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $1,850.

Fifth av, bet Madison and Monroe sts, w f, 20 ft to alley, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $19,200.

Prairie av, 175 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x150 ft, dated March 20; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 7, in Block 61, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 23, in Seaman & Busby's Block 6, in Assessor's n w ¼ Sec 22, 39, 14, dated March 20; consideration, $12,000.

The premises No. 128 South Sangamon st, dated March 19; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 1 and 2, of Block 1, of Hamilton's w ½ e ½, etc., of n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated March 9; consideration, $2,700.

Twenty-sixth st, n e cor of Butler st, s f, 25x125 ft, with Lots 1 and 2, in Block A, of Wright's s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $2,800.

Milwaukee av, 125 ft n w of Cleaver st, s w f, 25x144½ ft, dated March 21; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 7, of Lots 13 to 19, in North Addition, dated March 1; consideration, $700.

Lot 8, in Block 50, Section 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $600.

Wabash av, 50 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 50x 166½ ft, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $7,000.

Archer av, bet McGlashen st and Stewart av, n w f, 25x107 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $2,500.

Madison st, 120 ft e of Western av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 21; consideration, $4,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 24, in Block 1, in Travers n w ¼ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Section 8, 38, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $9,500.

THE RELIEF WORK.

Correction of an Erroneous Statement Concerning the Number of Persons Relieved Last Week—No More Sewing-Machines or Lumber—The Able-Bodied Must go to Work.

An erroneous statement was made in THE TRIBUNE, a day or two since, in relation to the number of persons who were still obtaining assistance from the Relief and Aid Society. It was stated that that number was 89,000. These figures apply to the total number on the Society's books who have received assistance and live north of Thirty-first street. Altogether about 100,000 persons have been relieved. The highest number assisted by the Society for one week was 77,000, to whom food and fuel were furnished. This was exclusive of the thousands who received support from independent and auxiliary societies, soup-houses, private contributions, secret societies, Masonic aid, Odd Fellows, and other sources.

The number drawing relief is greatly diminished from that maximum, it being at present a great deal less than one-half and possibly one-third. The numbers have been considerably swelled by those who came to the city from abroad seeking labor.

It is the intention of the Relief and Aid Society, as soon as the weather moderates, to cease giving support of any kind to those who can work and get work. They must then shift for themselves. There will, however, without doubt, be 4,000 or 5,000 families, widows, and broken-down people, who lost everything in the fire, beyond power of recuperation,—who will have to be dragged through the summer, either by the Society or the county funds.

Last week the society paid out in money or supplies $144,000. This week the amount will be considerably less, but the balance now remaining is melting away like snow in the sun. They had expected, if the season had been as favorable this year as it was last, to be able to leave $1,000,000 over until next winter, but in consequence of the unusual prolongation of the cold weather, they will be able to save very little, if any of the money.

For the benefit of those who are continually solacing themselves with the belief that sewing-machines and lumber are still being furnished by the society, it may be well to state that no more of either can be obtained. The Special Relief Committee are receiving no more applications, and are finishing up those on hand with all possible despatch. The people who have been living for five months on the charity of the world must now shift for themselves. No able-bodied person will be justified in expecting assistance, for there is plenty of work for those who are willing to work, and those who are unwilling ought not to be tolerated.

CINCINNATI RELIEF.

Meeting of the Chicago Relief Committee of the Cincinnati Common Council.

A meeting of the Chicago Relief Committee was held in Cincinnati on Wednesday last, Mr. Ald. Keck in the chair; present, Messrs. Reinlein, Ziegler, Smith, Davis, Shillito, G. W. Bishop, Kahn, and Jones.

A communication was read by Mr. Keck from the Chicago Women's Christian Association, asking for supplies for furnishing their new house.

Also, a communication from the Ladies' Relief Association of Chicago, accompanied by a requisition for various supplies, chiefly dry goods.

The Purchasing Committee was authorized to forward to the Relief Association such supplies as are named in the requisition, to an amount not exceeding $1,500

The Secretary was authorized to notify the Women's Christian Association that their requisition for supplies to the amount of $1,500 would be honored

A letter was presented by Mr. Smith, from Mr. B. Frankland, asking for supplies for the Bethel Home, to the amount of $2,000 or $3,000. It was decided that Cincinnati had already expended as much in this direction as was consistent, considering the calls made from other quarters

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a statement of the receipts and disbursements, and the balance on hand in the fund, to be presented at the next meeting of the Committee.

A communication was received from the Board of Managers of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, asking for aid to the amount of $1,500.

On motion, it was resolved to furnish to the Board of Managers clothing and supplies to the amount named on their requisition.

A communication was received from Lieutenant James, Sergeant Gibner, and Special Policemen Montgomery, Von Seggern, Ritter, and Cummley, stating that they had gone to Chicago under a detail during the great fire, and had suffered damage to their clothing to the amount of $20 each, for which they asked to be reimbursed.

The communication elicited warm encomiums from members of the Committee upon the efficient service rendered by these officers at the fire, and the Committee on Supplies was authorized to purchase new clothing for them to supply the place of that which they had lost.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Personal.

Hon. J. K. Caton, of Ottawa, who has been spending some months in the South and at Havana, reached this city yesterday, *en route* to his home.

—Hon. W. A. Chatfield, who died at his home in Momence, Kankakee County, was formerly a resident of Chicago. He came to this city in 1835, and lived on Lake street.

—Notification has been given by District Attorney Glover, to parties interested, that the "Bigelow block" is to be condemned, and that Commissioners will be appointed on the 15th day of April.

—A temperance meeting was held in Winetka last Saturday evening, at which the "Temperance law" was ratified, and the course of Hon. Artemus Carter, in voting therefor in the Legislature, was warmly approved, and resolutions to this effect were adopted.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G Langguth, Optician, 22 West Randolph street, (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, March 22.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	25° F.			To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	30	29.32	S. h.	
2:00 p. m.	40	29.30	S. h.	
7:00 p. m.	30	29.14	S. W. h.	inches.

Everything.

A meeting will be held this evening at the Western Avenue Hotel, corner of Western avenue and Madison street, to remonstrate against the surrender of Rockwell street to the C., C. & I. C. Railroad by the Common Council.

—The resident members of the Zeta Psi Fraternity are specially requested to be present at the meeting this evening, at No. 671 Wabash avenue, at 7:30 o'clock. Important business.

—A meeting of property-owners opposed to the admission along Sheffield avenue of the Chicago, Evanston & Lake View Railway will be held this evening at No. 415 Clybourne avenue.

—The Ladies' Christian Union, in its serving rooms, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, is doing a good work for the girls there employed. They make shirts for $1; calico wrappers, $3; plain white shirts, 50 cents; calico dresses, pretty for school girls, $1. Work done promptly, and prices reasonable.

—Among the victims of the terrible accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, east of Pittsburgh, yesterday forenoon, was Miss Amanda Hartman, of Chicago. Miss Hartman was the eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Hartman, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was situated, before the fire, at the corner of Oulo and LaSalle streets. She had been visiting a cousin at Baltimore, and was returning to her home, when death overtook her. She was 20 years of age. Her remains will reach this city to-day.

The Babcock Saves $200,000.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 19th inst. contains the following letter from the Superintendent of the Bridgeport, Conn., Steamboat Company:

F. W. Farwell, Esq., Secretary Babcock Fire Extinguisher Co., New York:

DEAR SIR: On Friday night last I had an opportunity of practically testing the value of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher, purchased of you for our steamers in January. About 11 o'clock a fire broke out in a secluded place over the office, among some old ... in the freight house. So rapidly did the flames spread that, at one time, I thought it would be impossible for us to save any part of it. I despatched the Mate of the steamer for one of your Babcock Extinguishers and with it the fire was subdued in an instant. We have some 300 feet of hose and a hydrant in front of the freight-house; but in my opinion if, before we could have got them in operation (it being a large wooden structure) the whole would have been enveloped in flames, and no power on earth could have saved it. The losses to railroad and steamboat companies could not have been less than $200,000. Respectfully,

J. B. HUBBELL, Superintendent.

Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.

Citizens of the West Side will find in our new store, No. 269 West Madison street, a very choice and well selected stock of rich, fine jewelry, American and Geneva watches of every description, sterling silver and silver plated goods of the finest style and quality. American and French clocks, and everything usually found in a first-class jewelry store. Mr Hamilton will be in our West Side store every Saturday, and will be pleased to see old friends and all who are interested in jewelry.

RODDIN & HAMILTON.

Approved Securities.

The number of Northern Pacific bonds sold both abroad and at home show how thoroughly they have obtained the endorsement of investors. The Northern Pacific will be the only road of uninterrupted winter traffic with the Pacific ... Bonds bear 7 3-10 gold interest, payable semi-annually. For sale by Lunt, Preston & Kean, general agents, and by banks and bankers generally.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

WISCONSIN.

Legislative Latter Days—Business Done and to Be Done.

State Tax and Expenses—The Burned District—The Temperance Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., March 21.

"The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year," legislatively, when, in the attempt to make up for lost time, and to get through with business accumulated through easy-going weeks, Senate and Assembly hold two and three sessions a day, and, weary and worn, the greater part of the members have but vague understanding of what is transpiring; rules are suspended; bills taken up and passed or killed, pell-mell, with but slight consideration; amendments offered and adopted in blissful ignorance of their bearing on bills to which they are attached, and whether congruous or not,—the result being many laws of uncertain meaning or mischievous character, of which the majority of the legislators know nothing. The Legislature has voted to adjourn on the 26th, and to bring business satisfactorily to a close at noon on Saturday, the 23d inst. With 100 bills on the Assembly table, as is the case this evening, many of them of an important character, as to the details of which there is much difference of opinion, and with the time largely occupied, as it has been for the last day or two, in discussing appropriations for individual or local benefit, this resolution cannot be carried out without detriment to the public interest. Governor Washburn, however, I am glad to hear, will take the responsibility of detaining the Legislature if they leave their work unfinished.

BUSINESS.

To continue posting the books, as heretofore, in this correspondence, the total number of bills introduced is 703, of which 526 are Assembly and 177 Senate. There have been 80 general laws passed, to 109 altogether last year, 107 up to this time; 78 private and local, to 502 altogether last year; 25 appropriations; 18 memorials to Congress, to 15 last year; 8 joint resolutions, to 25 last year. A larger number of bills than usual have been killed.

STATE TAX AND EXPENSES.

The Senate Finance Committee made their report last evening, and presented a bill for a State tax of $500,000 over and above that authorized by existing by-laws, to pay interest on State debt, &c., an increase of $340,000 over last year. Of this tax, $165,400 is to meet a deficiency caused by unexpectedly large appropriations for this year, especially for our charitable and penal institutions. The present Legislature has appropriated for these institutions, payable in 1872, the sum of $400,393; the Legislature of 1871 appropriated $122,000, payable this year, for the same purpose; and this Legislature has also appropriated $9,500 more for private charities, making about $533,000. The appropriation of $40,000, of which $25,000 is to be paid this year for fencing the Capitol grounds, and other appropriations, for which no appropriation was made, as of $10,000 to provide for the protection of Superior harbor by resisting Minnesota's encroachment, $9,000; for the relief of the fire-sufferers, $5,000; to pay for a lobby at Washington, on the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, and other matters, make the large deficiency. The Committee estimate expenditures for 1873, to meet which this tax is to be levied, as follows:

Salaries and permanent appropriations	$39,300.00
Legislative expenses	102,400.00
State Prison and charitable	182,032.00
Institutions, expenses	247,000.00
Clerks and employés	55,800.00
Miscellaneous, including printing and advertising, stationery, gas, and fuel	15,000.00
For fence, reprinting Supreme Court reports, contingent, and specials	152,000.00
Total	$828,632.00

ESTIMATED REVENUES FOR 1873.

From railroads, license tax	$250,000.00
From Insurance companies, license tax	50,000.00
From bankers and pedlers, licenses	2,500.00
From telegraph and plankroad companies	1,500.00
From tax on suits and fees collected	6,000.00
Miscellaneous sources	12,000.00
	$322,000.00
Levied under existing laws to pay interest on State debt	172,032.12
	$494,032.12

This leaves $334,600 to be provided for expenses of 1873, and $165,400 for expense of 1872, or a total of $500,000. If these figures had been presented to the members a little sooner, I think there would have been a little more hesitancy in appropriations. More lavish appropriations on doubtful claims,—worthy charitable institutions, doubtless, such, for instance, as the orphan asylums, hospitals and other private charities of Milwaukee; but, nevertheless, local and private; of $2,000 or $3,000 (the two Houses have not agreed on the amounts) to a Minnesota man convicted of stealing a horse in Waukesha County, but subsequently pardoned out on presumptive evidence of guilt; some $13,000 to Calkins & Proudfit, and $12,000, and over, to S. D. Carpenter, on old printing claims, for which they had given receipts in full,—I have never witnessed, in several years' experience watching Wisconsin Legislatures, while liberal sums have been voted for all State institutions, the Capitol Park included.

WISCONSIN BURNT DISTRICT.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate into the condition and wants of the northeastern part of the State, devastated by fire last winter, have made their report, in which they say: From a statement prepared by the Relief Committee at Green Bay, it appears that there are 1,203 families, or 5,398 persons, in that district, who will require support from that Committee until the 1st day of June next, at which time it is believed they will become self-sustaining. According to a careful estimate made, it will require 175,221 rations to feed the sufferers to that time, 105,000 of which were on hand on the 20th day of February. The estimated cost of the deficit is placed at $7,000. There are also 443 horses and 1,397 head of cattle in the district, which will require hay and feed to the 1st day of June, at a cost of $8,000. The destruction of property was so complete in the burnt district, that, aside from provisions, clothing, and shelter needed by the sufferers, they will also need farming implements, seeds of various kinds, wagons, harnesses, hay and feed, etc., to enable them to put in their crops in the spring, the cost of which is estimated at some $81,000, of which the Green Bay Committees has received $40,000. There are now in the hands of the Governor some $71,000, of which the Committee think it would be best to expend the amount needed for the above articles. After expending this amount, there would still be left in the hands of the Governor about $30,000, and the Committee recommend that a sum not less than $20,000 be set apart, from which the permanently disabled, and the widows and orphans of those who fell victims to the fire, may draw support in the future; and suggest that notice be given in the newspapers, requesting persons of this class to present their claims, with such proof as the Governor may deem necessary, in order that a complete list of such sufferers may be made.

The Committee report the sufferers in as comfortable a condition as it was possible to place them when 10,000 persons were rendered homeless and helpless. They warmly praise the generosity with which relief has been given, and the manner in which it has been managed by the Green Bay Committee, and oppose a distribution of money to the sufferers. Captain A. J. Langworthy reports as to his district,—comprising the whole of Manitowoc County, the Towns of Kewaunee, Ahnepee, Carlton, Montpelier, Franklin, Pierce, and Lincoln, in Kewaunee County; the Towns of Forestville, Clay Banks, and all that narrow strip of land forming the peninsula north of Big Sturgeon Bay, where comparatively little damage was done; also Menomonee, Mich.,—that food for man and beast will be needed by 377 families and 1,509 persons, either entirely burned out or great sufferers by the fire which ran over the country. The Milwaukee Relief Committee had received in cash $144,000, disbursed $75,378.53, balance in hand of Treasurer, $65,621.47, which sum must be economically and judiciously expended to have it reach the entire wants of the people in the district, even for the absolute necessaries of life, for they must yet be supplied with food and furniture for themselves, hay and feed for their stock, besides agricultural implements, and seeds of all kinds for planting, horses, cattle, etc., etc. He urges that something should be done to rebuild schoolhouses and repair roads and bridges. A bill has passed the Assembly appropriating $3,600 for rebuilding schoolhouses in Peshtigo, and the passed the Senate appropriating $9,000 for like purposes in the burned district.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The Temperance bill, to make liquor-dealers responsible for the evils of drunkenness, action on which, since my last, has been reported from time to time by telegraph, is in a condition where its friends are doubtful of its fate. By very close votes, the Senate adopted an amendment exempting wine made from grapes grown in our State and sold by the bottle from the provisions of the bill, refused to exempt beer, refused to submit to the people, and modified to make more severe the section punishing drunkenness. The Assembly referred the bill to a Committee, the minority of which proposed amendments to both the drunkenness and the grape-wine amendments, which, after considerable filibustering were finally, this afternoon, with many other amendments, offered, and the Senate amendments rejected. Whether the Senate will recede, let the bill die, or insist and ask a Committee of Conference, remains to be seen.

CHIPPEWA RIVER BILLS.

Damming and booming the Chippewa River has been a prominent subject of legislative discussion this week, and the Eau Claire Dells, one prominent interest, has been worsted in the contest. They gave up their special bill authorising a dam and boom, and advocated a general law, similar to that of Michigan, giving County Supervisors and the Courts control of damming and booming navigable streams; which, after protracted debate, was indefinitely postponed, last night, by a large majority. A general law has passed the Assembly, and is being discussed in the Senate to-night, and will probably pass, under which Beef Slough, at the lower end of the Chippewa, will be dammed and boomed. This is a victory of the logging over the lumber-manufacturing interest.

GRAVE AND GAY.

Quite a shock has been felt here at the death of Dr. Edward G. Marshall, First Assistant Physician at the Hospital for the Insane, and a most excellent man, from poison taken into his system about a week ago, in conducting a *post mortem* examination, by a slight opening from a hang-nail torn off.

The last of the pleasant receptions at Governor Washburn's took place last evening, and was rendered particularly delightful by music in which Mr. Schultze, of your city, was the star performer.

MORE TIME.

The Assembly to-night has tabled a resolution extending the time for adjournment to Thursday, but adopted one to continue doing business to midnight on Saturday.

PLUS.

TORNADO IN FLORIDA.

A Fearful Visitation.

From the Jacksonville (Fla.) Union.

One of the most severe storms that ever visited Florida, came upon us on Saturday last. The cloyone was apparently divided into several stratas, as was shown in several instances where it had passed. Starting from Camp Mooney, six miles from the city, the farthest point from which we have any reliable advice, it pursued an easterly direction, and, in the distance of a mile, destroyed four dwellings, besides outbuildings, trees, &c. The house of Solomon Thomas was completely carried away, severely injuring both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, and leaving them almost naked amid the ruins.

At Mr. Stetson's place, some two miles west of the city, a colored woman was blown a distance of fifty rods. Mr. Stetson's house was completely wrecked, hardly a trace of it remaining on the ordinary site. A woman who was in the house, by the name of Wiggins, was instantly killed. Pieces of a new wagon that had stood in the yard were found at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the wreck, and one of the tires of the wagon was found completely wrapped around a tree, at a distance of one-eighth of a mile.

At Three-mile Branch, the next place which fell before the wrath of the cyclone, Jacob Barton's house was entirely capsized, and nearly all the wreck was carried by the wind to a distance of one hundred feet. Ten persons were in the house, and miraculous as it may seem, with the exception of one or two slight bruises and scratches, no one was injured. At April Kercey's, two hundred yards farther on, old Boreas was not as lenient. The house was totally destroyed. Mr. Lercey's daughter, aged 23 years, was killed outright, and an infant severely bruised. Three other houses were carried away between Lercey's house and Panama road.

An old colored woman was blown up in a pine tree, where she lodged until morning, when she was rescued. She is not expected to recover from her injuries.

The house of Jesse Oxendyne was destroyed, and he was severely injured in the back and ankle; his son William had his thigh broken and a severe fracture of the knee; his wife was seriously bruised in the chest; a younger son was also badly injured, and an old woman who lived in an adjoining building, besides several others, names unknown. Within the short distance of two miles, ten buildings were demolished, trees uprooted, and even the grass blown from its roots, so severe was the gale.

The track of the storm seemed to be about two hundred yards wide at this point, and seemed to have concentrated within its narrow limit all its power, and swept strong buildings from its path like mere straws. One building was blown away and the kitchen, that was within fifteen feet of it, escaped damage. Fortunately, the occupants slept in the kitchen and escaped unharmed.

From Panama road the storm swept a clear track to St. John's Mill, carrying devastation into many a home, and rendering houseless those who but a few short hours before had retired to rest only to be aroused to find themselves without shelter and without sufficient clothing to protect them from the storm.

A new building on the banks of the St. John's, owned and occupied by Mr. Blaney Godfrey, was as completely demolished as could possibly be, not a board nor chimney-stack remaining in its original position. The house was a large one, and exposed to the full fury of the storm. Its occupants were Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, two children, Miss Alice Brown, and a sister of Mr. Godfrey. The first intimation they had of the storm was the shattering of a window in the hallway. Mr. Godfrey started to arise and secure it, when a terrible gust of wind struck the west end of the house, and, in less time than it takes to write this paragraph, the work of destruction was complete.

Mr. Godfrey worked his way out of the ruins and proceeded to search for his wife and children, and at last, by almost superhuman effort, succeeded in rescuing them from their perilous situation. The little girl, only 4 years old, was providentially saved from injury by the strength of an iron crib, in which she slept, and which was the only article of furniture that was gotten out of the ruins uninjured. Miss Brown and Miss Georgie Godfrey were sleeping in the second story, and, when found, were 150 feet from the ruins, absolutely carried by the wind. Miss Brown escaped with only a few bruises, but Miss Godfrey was more unfortunate, and had her hip dislocated her knee fractured, and her leg terribly lacerated. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey escaped with slight injury, and will probably be shortly able to leave their beds. A fine horse had a leg broken, and a colored man named Jerry Harrison, who slept in an out-house, was crushed beneath the falling timbers. Two other men, workmen at the mill, slept in the same house, but escaped without injury.

The body of a woman, name unknown, was found on the opposite side of the river. At several places along the course of the storm, the carcasses of cattle and a few horses and mules were observed, crushed beneath the weight of fallen trees and ruins.

Irrigation by Artesian Wells.

From the New York Evening Post.

The efforts of the delegate from Wyoming Territory to secure an appropriation for an artesian well at Fort D. A. Russell, recalls the attention given to this subject before the war. In 1855 it was determined to sink artesian wells in the plain of Llano Estacado, lying between Missouri and Arkansas on the east and Mexico on the west, the object being to secure a direct route to the far Southwest, several hundred miles shorter than any then open. Captain Pope was appointed leader of the enterprise. He sunk two wells near the Pecos River, at the thirty-second parallel, to the depth of 641 and 860 feet respectively. The result was satisfactory, it being evident that water could be supplied in abundance for purposes of cultivation. The work was relinquished for want of means, and further appropriations by Congress were expected when the war broke out.

The effort to make the desert bloom by means of these wells has been followed by some success in Sahara, in some parts of which the natives, originally, and afterward the French, produced artificial oases as frequent resting places for travellers. Tedious as cultivation under artificial irrigation seems to the American, the results attained in Europe and Asia are such as to warrant our people in making considerable expenditures for the sake of recovering the Far-Western plains from the tough wild grasses which now monopolize them. Palestine furnishes the most encouraging examples, perhaps, where on a side hill a narrow irrigating ditch separates barren sands from the luxuriance of Oriental gardens. There are many thousands of square miles in our Western Territories where such a result can be attained only by artesian wells. Wyoming is not within the belt of country where the experiments referred to were made, being far to the north of that line, most of it north of the Union Pacific Railroad line. Though there is considerable mountainous country in the Territory, there are many miles of plain, covered, as we understand it, with a hardy grass useful to cattle, and giving promise of great fertility in the soil. The Delegate, Mr. Jones, claims that the Government needs a well to furnish water for the garrison of Fort Russell, and that if it is proved that the underlying rock of the Territory is favorable to artesian wells, private persons would gladly sink them. At present the experiment is very doubtful. An appropriation of $10,000 is requested. Of course private enterprise will do the work as soon as its success is assured.

The amount of water furnished by artesian wells is sometimes enormous, one well giving sufficient to irrigate the country for miles around, though it is yet doubtful whether or not these very prolific wells could be secured where they are most needed. The Grenelle well at Paris flows at the rate of 500,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, the diameter of the shaft varying from 7½ to 12 inches. It is 1,806 feet in depth. The Kissingen well, 1,878 feet deep, 4 inches in diameter, discharges more than 1,000,000 gallons in a day. The well at St. Louis, 2,199 feet in depth, the deepest in the world, furnishes about 108,000 gallons per day. Its cost was somewhat more than $20,000.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 5,300. Quality very fair. Market active, and very strong, and ½c higher than last week. Reports from New York favorable, markets closing strong with prospects of the advance being maintained to-morrow. Forty loads to arrive Saturday. S. Henry sold 56 Illinois averaging 1,150, at 6¾@6½c; 11 oxen, averaging 1,190, at 6½c. D Maixel, 270 Illinois, averaging about 1,250, at 6¾@7¼c; 18, averaging 1,150, 6¾c; 30 averaging 1,150, 6½c. J Monroe, 20 Illinois, av. 1,100 lbs, 6¾c; 160, av. 1,070 lbs, 6¾@7c. J. Geary, 19 Wisconsin, av. 1,060 lbs, 6c; 14 Missouri oxen, av. 1,300 lbs, 6¾c; 30 bulls, av. 1,140 lbs, 5½c. A Woolerton, 28 Illinois, av. 1,120 lbs, 6¾c; 40, av. 1,140 lbs, 6¾c; 16, av. 1,350 lbs, 7½c. M. Burns, 30 Illinois, av. 1,430 lbs, $7.20. W Gallice, 27 Ohio, av. 1,130, 6½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,400, and 7,400 to arrive Saturday. Market strong, and ¼c higher; Western, av. 60 lbs, 6¾c; av. 78 lbs, 7¾@7¾c; av. 85 lbs, 8¼@8½c; av. 90 lbs, 8¼@9c; av. 100 lbs, 9¼@9½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000, and 5,000 expected Saturday. No sales here.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Gold dull at 109⅝@109¾. Loans were from flat to 7 gold for carrying. Clearings, $30,000,000.

Governments dull and steady.

In the stock market, Erie and Union Pacific, which have been the strongest, lost their buoyancy and became heavy, while Northwestern, Ohios, Western Union and Pacific Mail and New York Central were strong and higher. In miscellaneous shares Canton and Express stocks have been strong. The decline in Union Pacific is attributed to sales by the pool. The market closed steady under ease in money.

Money active and stringent. In the morning loans were made at 1-32 to 1-16 per diem. In the afternoon a perfect flood of money was offering, and rates declined, closing at 4 to 6.

Southern securities dull and steady.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115½	Coups, '67	113⅞
Coups, '62	111⅞	Coups, '68	113⅞
Coups, '64	111⅞	10-40s	109
Coups, '65	112⅜	Currency 6's	115½
Coups, '65, new	113⅜		

State Bonds:

Missouri	93½	Old Virginias	64
Old Tennessees	66	Old North Carolinas	31
New Tennessees	66	New N. Carolinas	19½
New Virginias	56		

Stocks closed:

Canton	94½	New Jersey Central	111
Western Union Tel.	71⅝	St. Paul	...
Quicksilver	36½	St. Paul preferred	...
Adams Express	94½	Wabash	79¼
Wells & Fargo Ex.	73	Wabash preferred	88
American Express	73½	Fort Wayne	96¼
United States Ex.	78	Terre Haute	38
Pacific Mail	61	Terre Haute pref.	65½
New York Central	98½	Chicago & Alton	118½
N. Y. Central scrip	96¼	Chi & Alton pref	118
Erie	46½	Ohio & Mississippi	47¼
Erie preferred	65	Cin, Col. & Cleve	88
Harlem	123	Chicago, Bur. & Q.	132
Harlem preferred	123	Lake Shore	93½
Reading	113½	Indiana Central	44
Michigan Central	113½	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	90¾	Union Pacific	36¼
Northwestern	74⅝	Union Pacific Bonds	91½
Northwestern pref.	91	Cen. Pacific Bonds	101½
Rock Island	111	Del., Lack. & W	110¼

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 21—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s@26s 6d. Winter wheat, 11s 6d; spring wheat, 10s 9d@11d; white, 11s 9d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 53s 6d. Lard, 41s 6d.

Receipts last three days, 8,000 quarters of wheat, 3,000 of which are American.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 26@27s. Winter wheat, 11s 8d; spring wheat, 10s @11s 3d; white, 11s 8d. Corn, 29s. Pork, 52s 6d.

LONDON, March 22—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 10@12s. 5-20s, '62s, 90¼; '65s, 93½; '67s, 93½; 10-40s, 89¼.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £80,000.

FRANKFORT, March 22.—Five twenties, '62, 96.

PARIS, March 22.—Rentes, 55f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—5 p. m.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 11d; Orleans, 11¼c. Sales of 10,000 bales; speculation in exports, 3,000 bales. Sales this week, 94,000 bales; exports, 8,000 bales; speculation, 14,000 bales. Stock, 676,000 bales. American, 159,000 bales. Receipts for the week, 92,000 bales; American, 46,000 bales. Stock afloat, 499,000 bales; American, 202,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer; white wheat, 11s 9d@12s; No. 1 spring, 11s 3d; No. 2 spring, 11s; red winter, 11s 8d. Flour, 26s@27s. Corn, 29s. Pork, 52s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The dry goods market was more active, and continues to gain strength. Printed calicoes, especially, are on the rise. Prices cannot be sustained, after the lapse of a few weeks, on the makes which are being now advanced. The only cause assigned for the advance is the high prices prevalent for gray cloths, which are held firmly at 8c and upward. The trade know, however, that those goods can be produced at a profit at 6¼ or 7c, and that the present prices are more fictitious than real. A good price would be dear at 12c, but there are makes not worth 11c, which are being forced up. In all other respects, however, the market presents a healthy aspect, with prices invariably in seller's favor. We quote: Agawam F brown sheetings, 12@12½c; Cabot A do, 14c; Continental C, 14½c; Atlantic A, 15c; do D, 15c; Lawrence D, 13c; Holden N, 12½c; Langley, 14½c; Monadnock, 9-4 do, 32½c; 10-4 do, 37½c, being an advance of 2½c per yard; Nashua E, 16c; Suffolk R, 8½c; Lyman brown drills, 15c; Hamilton and other standard makes, 15½c; Anchor shirting prints, 11½c; Ancona do, 10½c; do fancy styles madder prints, 11½@12c; Lancaster cambric prints, 16c; Easton B tickings, 11¼@12½c; paper cambrics, 13½c; Amoskeag stripes, 19@20c. Allendale 8-4 bleached sheetings are up to 32½c; do 9-4 do, 37½c; do 10-4 do, 42½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 22.—Cattle receipts, 1,667; making the week's supply 7,239, or 426 cars against 394 last week. Market held firm; sales 257 Illinois steers, av 1,126 to 1,440 lbs, $5.75@6.90.

Sheep receipts, 1,200; supply for week, 8,833; against 11,600 last week. Market closed firm; sales 159 Indiana sheep, av 86 lbs, $8.15; 156 Missouri sheep, av 90 lbs, at $7.12½; 570 Ohio sheep, av 86 to 101 lbs, at $8.75@9.62½.

Hog receipts, 2,200; supply for week, 19,400, against 15,790 last week. Holders to-day demanded higher rates. Best prices paid for shipping was $4.80; for city, $4.90. Sales, 117 head, av 218 lbs, at $4.90; 113 head, av 221 lbs, at $4.80; 147 head, av 185 lbs, at $4.75; 140 head, av 190 lbs, at $4.70.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Beeves to-day, 43 cars, completing 7,150 this week, or 200 more than last week. Market steady at 10¼@11c for poor Cherokees, and 12@13½c for fair to prime steers; close, not quiet as strong, with large receipts expected Monday.

Sheep—1,700 head to-day, and only 10,300 for week, or 5,900 less than last week. Trade no better; nor are prices scarcely as strong; prime stock selling at 10c, with car 100 lbs Illinois at 8¾c; car 94 lbs State at 9c.

Hogs to-day, 10 cars, making 21,500 this week, or 600 more than previous week. Market slow at 5¼@6¼c for city and 5¼c for Western dressed.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 22.—COTTON—Firm; sales 3,000 bales; middling uplands, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; super Western and State, $6.10@6.40; common to good extra, $6.60@6.90; good to choice, $6.95@7.55; white wheat extra, $7.65@8.15. Rye firmer; $4.10@5.10. Corn meal steady; Western, $3.60@3.90. Wheat scarce and higher; no receipts; inferior No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.55; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.58; white mixed, $1.90. Rye firmer; Western, 90c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet; receipts, 36,000 bu; Western mixed afloat, 72@72½c; in store, 70c; white Western, 74c. Oats less firm; receipts, 11,000 bu; Western, 53@55½c; Ohio, 55@58c.

EGGS—Firm at 23@25c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 17½@20c. Sugar quiet and unchanged; molasses active; Muscovado 32@35c. Rice firmer, at 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 22½@23c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 69@70c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; new mess, $13.00@13.05; prime, $11.00@11.25; new prime mess, $13.00; Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams, 9½@9½c; shoulders, 5@5½c. Middles dull; long clear, 7c; short, 7½c. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Western, 12@24c.

CHEESE—Steady at 14@20c.

WHISKEY—Active and firm at 88@88½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; Iowa and Wisconsin, $7.25@7.62½; Minnesota, $7.25@8.25. Wheat—Receipts light; prices higher; State and Western red, $1.60@1.63; amber, $1.72; white $1.75@1.95. Rye quiet; 87@88c. Corn, yellow and mixed Western, Western, 66@67c. Oats dull; white, 54@58c.

PROVISIONS—Weak.

WHISKEY—Steady at 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and unchanged. Wheat scarce; Pennsylvania, $1.75. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 62@62½c. Oats dull; Western, 51@52c. Rye quiet; 95@99c.

PROVISIONS—Heavy. Mess pork, $13.25. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6c; clear ribs, 6½c. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7½c; clear ribs, 7½c, Lard, 9c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 89c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—TOBACCO—Sales 336 hhds; lugs, 7½@8½c; low leaf, 9½@9½c; medium to good, 9½@12c; good to choice, 13@21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; extra family, $7.50. Grain quiet, firm, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing.

WHISKEY—88c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; held firm; No. 1 red winter, $1.60@1.61; No. 2, $1.50@1.51. Corn dull at 52c. Oats very firm; No. 1, 43c.

PETROLEUM—Refined weaker; car lots, 21c; trade lots, 22@22½c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; superfine, $6.50@7.00; family, $7.50@9.00. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.65@1.70. Corn firm at 65@68c. Rye, $1.00. Oats, 55@58c. Barley, 65@70c. Corn meal, $3.25.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.00; rump pork, $11.50. Lard firm; steam, 9c; kettle, 9½c. Bulk shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7c; clear sides, 7½c; bacon, shoulders, 6½c; clear rib and clear, 7½c; sugar-cured hams, 12@12½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher; family, $7.55@7.85. Wheat in fair demand and higher; red at $1.65@1.68. Corn higher, at 46@48c. Rye firm, at 90@92c. Oats steady, at 39@42c. Barley 68@75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; asking $12.00. Lard quiet and held at 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats in fair demand and lower; sales shoulders, 4c; clear rib and clear held at 6¼@6½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; 5@7½c shoulders and sides.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.40@4.80; receipts, 315.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 84c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak, and lower for low grades; others firm; double extra, $6.70@6.75; treble extra, $7.00@7.75. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring, $1.40; No. 2 red winter, $1.78. Corn in good demand; No. 2 mixed, 41½c; No. 2 white, 46@47c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 36½c. Barley firm; Iowa spring, 65@69c. Rye firm; No. 2, 80c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; small lots, $12.25. Bulk meats quiet; loose shoulders, 4c. Bacon quiet, order lots, shoulders, 5@6c; clear ribs, 7c; clear, 7½@7½c. Lard in demand at 8¾c, held higher.

HOGS—Unchanged at $4@4.50.

CATTLE—Quiet at 3@6c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat opened firm and closed dull; amber Michigan, $1.82; No 1 red, $1.69; No. 2 do, $1.65. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 49½c; low mixed, 47c; no grade, 45c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.40.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; sales 4,000 bu No. 2 Duluth spring at $1.44. Corn dull; sales 3 cars No. 2 Western at 56c on track. Oats nominally 44c. Rye neglected. Barley inactive. Seeds quiet.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $6.75; XX, $7.75; XXX, $8.25. Corn declined; mixed, 85c; white, 85c. Oats, 50@55c. Bran, $1.60.

HAY—Scarce and firmer; prime, $41.00; choice, $43.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $12.50; bacon firm, 5¾c, 6½c, 7½c, 7¾c, and 8½c; hams, sugar-cured, 10½@13c. Lard firm; choice, 9½c; keg, 10½@10¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, demand good; inferior, 8½c; good common, 9½c; good fair, 9½c; fully fair to prime, 9½@9¾c. Molasses firm; prime fermenting, 50c. Coffee quiet; fair, 19½@20½c; good, 20½@20¾c; prime, 21@21½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 21¼; sight, ¼ premium; gold, 111¼.

COTTON—Dull; sales 3,000 bales; nominally; good ordinary, 20½c; low middling, 21½c; middlings, 22½c. Receipts, 3,597 bales. Exports, Liverpool, 10,145 bales; Revel, 3,790 bales; Hamburg, 1,300 bales; New York, 309 bales. Stock, 164,928 bales. Week's sale, 33,000 bales. Receipts, net, 14,898; gross, 15,765 bales. Exports, Liverpool, 21,352; Cork, 1,130 bales; continent, 4,664 bales; Revel, 3,790 bales; coastwise, 1,691 bales.

WHISKEY—Western rectified, 90@91.00.

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328 MADISON ST.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY

Will make a large display of Irish Poplins, and also of French and other Poplins.

We offer 100 pieces beautiful shades, of sublime quality, at 3s. a yard less than the usual retail prices.

100 pcs. French Poplins at $1, worth $1.25.

100 pcs. Epanglines at 50 cts.

Choice shades in Velours Serges and other Dress Goods, at New York retail prices.

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HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

Headquarters on the West Side for select goods of desirable styles.

200 beautiful Reversible Shawls from $5 to $20.

300 Paisley Shawls.

200 Broche Shawls.

Spring Scarfs.

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TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

WITH

MISS SUSAN DENIN

As "BOB BRIERLY,"

As originally played by her in America.

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In their famous rendition of Augustin Daly's play of

Divorce! Divorce!

Only DIVORCE MATINEE, Saturday.

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ONE WEEK ONLY,

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JOHN GARTH, ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

And the irresistible QUARTETTE—Harrigan, Hart, Price, and Arlington.

A monster, mirth-provoking bill of fun. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

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Household Furniture,

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

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Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.

Price of passage in gold (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.

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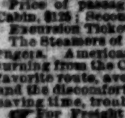

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FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales.

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,

... SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.

LATEST CITY NEWS.

The residence of Mrs. Battersby, No. 211 West Madison street, was entered by thieves last evening and robbed of $50 worth of clothing.

—John McDonald, the young man killed on Wabash avenue by the falling of a tree, on last Wednesday, was yesterday identified as belonging to Peterboro, Ont. The remains have been sent home for interment.

—At 8 o'clock, last evening, the store of Cameron, Amberg, Hoffman & Co., Nos. 14 and 16 West Randolph street, was entered by thieves. About $600 worth of goods were stolen. The entrance was effected by an unfastened front window.

—D. R. Tuley, a dishonest Michigander, was arrested, yesterday, by Detective Simmons, on charge of having obtained goods under false pretences in Van Buren County, Mich. The Sheriff of that place assisted Mr. Simmons in making the arrest. Tuley boarded at No. 646 Canal street.

—At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a team, belonging to Joseph Stockton, ran away from the corner of Madison and Market streets, and, coming in collision with a wagon belonging to Field, Leiter & Co., smashed the same into atoms. A buggy, belonging to Dole & Johnson, suffered the same fate. The horses then waited to be caught.

—The alarm from Box No. 241, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a fire at No. 59 South Clinton street, a two-story frame building, owned by John M. Clark and occupied by W. N. Sturgis and the firm of Sturgis & Roberts, commission merchants. Loss on building, $125; insured in the Fireman's Fund, of New York, for $1,200. Loss to occupants, $50; no insurance. Cause of fire, an overheated stove.

—Peter Mungerson, a burly, brutal-looking fellow, a Swede, last night assaulted a fellow countryman, named C. F. Nelson, at the boarding house, No. 230 North Union street, with a fire iron. Nelson is quite a young boy, and the trouble between himself and his assailant arose, as it is stated, on account of a pipe. Mungerson dealt the boy three severe blows on the head, nearly fracturing the skull, and cutting the scalp very badly. Both parties were taken to the Madison Street Police Station, where Mungerson was locked up, and the wounds of Nelson were properly attended to.

—On Sunday afternoon, a hotelrunner named J. D. Davis met an emigrant named Mathew Grossman at the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Depot, and solicited him to go to an inn. Grossman complied and Davis, as alleged, offered to have the baggage of his expected "guest," which consisted of a trunk, properly taken care of. The box was placed, with another, in a Parmelee express wagon, and, in some mysterious manner, disappeared. Davis, it is alleged, also disappeared. Yesterday morning he was hunted up and arrested by Detective Dixon. Justice Scully held the prisoner for trial before the Criminal Court, under $500 bail.

—It is likely that Officer Roche, who was wounded in the affray with roughs last Tuesday morning, near Union Park on Madison street, will die of his injuries. He lies in a very precarious condition at his residence, No. 6, Smart street, and his physicians have little hopes of his recovery. The principal hurt sustained by the unfortunate officer is in the head, over the right temple. Inflammation has set in and the patient has become delirious. The following parties were arrested on charge of having partaken in the assault: Dennis Foley, James Reilly, John Conway, and John Muldoon. The roughs treated the officer in an insulting manner, and, when he attempted to arrest them, they turned upon and gave him a terrible beating. The particulars of the outrage were published in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday.

—Monroe H. Stien is a young man of good appearance and does not bear upon his countenance any of the facial marks generally supposed to indicate a dishonest disposition. He was, however, arrested by Officer Finch last evening and locked up the Madison Street Station. The charge against the prisoner is forgery, in the matter of collecting bills from parties by alleged false representations. The police allege that Edwards, Bluett & Co., clothiers, are among the victims of the prisoner's alleged dishonesty. Other people also suffered, but the whole amount thus acquired by the prisoner did not exceed $100. Stien had on him when arrested several bills belonging to an institution called the *Sun*, which is printed somewhere in the vicinity of Calumet. He represented himself as being a reporter of that sheet, but when questioned on the subject could give no satisfactory answer. He will have a trial before Justice Scully this morning.

A Royal Nun.

Vienna Correspondence of the London Times.

A short time ago the world was surprised with the intelligence that a member of the Imperial family had entered a nunnery under very peculiar circumstances.

The lady in question is the Infanta Maria Beatrix, the younger sister of the Duke of Modena, who for some years has been living in Vienna. On the morning of the 12th inst. this lady entered, under the name of Sister Marie, the Ursuline Convent establishment here, as a novice, of course, at first, but the gates on closing forever shut her out from the world. She was born in 1824, and in 1847 married the Infante Johann, and has three children, two of whom are living at Frohsdorf. Within the last three years she has repeatedly journeyed to Rome to obtain from the Pope a special permission to enter a convent; but, on the ground that she was married, that her husband was living, that she had children and even grandchildren, this was steadily refused her. But she persevered, notwithstanding the earnest wishes of her children, and at length succeeded, through the assistance of a Jesuit Father living in Rome. The Pope granted her permission to enter any convent she chose. About three weeks ago her son, who is an officer in the Pope's household, arrived in Vienna *incognito* to bid his mother farewell; the other children, among them the Infante Carl, and his wife, a daughter of the late Duke of Parma, also came from Frohsdorf, chiefly with the intention of dissuading their mother from retiring forever from the world and themselves. Many members of the Imperial Family used their influence to the same end. It is even said that Archduchess Sophia, the Emperor's mother, personally entreated the Infanta Maria Beatrix to alter her resolution, but without effect. We are not told whether the person chiefly interested, the husband, added his prayers to the implorations of the remainder of the family. Towards the end her resolution appears to have been rather shaken, and she shut herself up for three days, to pray and fast, and refused to see anyone besides her confessor. But she remained firm, bade farewell to her children and their children, passed the night in prayer with her religious adviser, and next morning left the palace with her favorite servants, in two Court carriages, sent for the purpose. It seems the Lady Abbess expressed great dissatisfaction at the appearance of the Court carriages, emblems of the worst pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and that the distinguished novice was actually requested to perform the journey over again in an humbler vehicle, and to dispense with all but two of her attendants. She complied with this request, and returned in a hired cab, with two maids, for whom lodgings were taken in the neighborhood of the convent, so that they might be at hand in case the Sister Maria should become ill. The gate was opened, and the novice passed in never to come out again, or to see her children, her husband, or her friends. Cases of married women obtaining permission to enter nunneries of the strict and secluded order are very rare. The fact that this lady was married, and had married children and a husband living, added to the fact that she was closely connected with the Sovereign's family, has caused the case to be regarded and commented on here with an extraordinary degree of interest.

The Gloucester Fishing Interest.

From the Boston Journal.

About 7,000 men are engaged in the fishing interests of Gloucester. As the population is only some 16,000, it is easy to see that the fisheries predominate. Of these 7,000 men 5,900 go down to the sea in ships; the rest remain to look after the shore interests. Gloucester sends out every year from 550 to 560 sail of vessels. On the 1st of January of this year, 544 Gloucester vessels were engaged in fisheries, 46 in the foreign trade, and 74 in coasting. Their aggregate tonnage was 29,854 tons. The production of the port for 1871 was as follows: Quintals of codfish, 320,000; of mackerel, for Gloucester and Rockport, 118,949; barrels of herring, 15,000; and about 350,000 quintals of other fish, principally hake and haddock. Beside these the fishermen brought in 8,200,000 of "fresh fish," and produced 80,000 gallons of fish oils, which are mostly used for tanning purposes. The whole value of the products for last year was $3,600,000, a slight decrease since 1870, when it was $3,724,000, and 1869, when it was $3,602,500. Eighteen new schooner-built vessels were fitted out in 1871, with a tonnage of 1,137, and 31 were purchased. The steamers were also put into the port. Twenty-six vessels were sold away from Gloucester during the year, and 34 went down into the waves—thirteen of which were lost with all their crews. Of the 566 vessels sailing from Gloucester, 74 were owned in Rockport, one is owned in Essex, and one in Manchester. All the others are Gloucester owned.

The fleet is classified, and there are departures at almost every period of the year. There is one time during the winter when about 5,000 hardy fellows throng the streets and hibernate for three or four weeks. The mackerel fishing is carried on in the Bay of St. Lawrence, off the coast of Maine, and in Long Island Sound; the codfisheries flourish most at "George's," the Grand Bank, and the Western Bank, and halibut are best found on the Grand and Western banks.

No business in the country is carried on at such enormous risks of life and property as these fisheries. The loss also falls directly upon the town itself, as outside insurance companies place their rates so high that there is no possibility of getting ships insured by them. The Mutual Insurance Company in Gloucester, a co-operative concern of considerable magnitude, effects the majority of the insurances. It was formed exclusively for the insurance of Gloucester vessels, and only those holding stock in the company are allowed to obtain insurance through it. In this manner large losses fall heavily upon all, and the principal of mutual aid is very largely encouraged. In some cases outside companies have demanded 12 per cent for insurance, which they of course have not received. Inasmuch as the valuation of Gloucester is $7,435,034, and the capital invested is nearly not quite $4,000,000, it is not wonderful that the losses which come year after year to the fishing fleet are heavily felt.

The first fleet which Gloucester sends out every year is the "George's fleet, which begins to fit about the middle of January. This year seventy-five vessels have gone out, and from 150 to 180 will probably make the trip, which usually lasts from four to six weeks.

The Last of the Trees of Liberty.

The last of the "Trees of Liberty," planted in Paris during the Republic of 1848, has just been cut down in the court-yard of a house in the Rue d'Amsterdam, which it had embellished and shaded, if not sanctified, during the last two-and-twenty years. It is probable that the existence of this vegetable symbol was ignored by the authorities under the Empire, else it would no doubt have shared the fate of its brother and sister trees, against which a furious prosecution was instituted as soon as General Cavaignac came into power after the insurrection of June. The first "Tree of Liberty" was planted on the 24th of March, 1848, in the Champ de Mars, and during the next three months it became one of the favorite amusements of the younger and idler Democrats to troop into the suburbs, uproot a poplar in some garden which did not belong to them, cart it triumphantly back to Paris, plant it in some eligible site where it was not wanted, and call upon the nearest available priest to bestow on it his blessing. The Parisian clergy, with their accustomed prudence, never refused to perform this rite, which was to give the tree its official character; neither did the Parisian bourgeois refuse to dance round the tree in a circle when blessed. But one can readily imagine that both the clergy and the bourgeois suffered inwardly from the concession, and felt a conservative satisfaction when the return of order allowed them to go out into the highways, axe in hand, and hew down for firewood that which they had previously adored. After the 4th of September, 1870, there was a question of planting new trees of liberty, and some were planted in the Provinces; but the scheme fell through in Paris owing to the high price of fuel. At that time a journalist observed that a tree was after all a stupid emblem of freedom, seeing that it was perforce rooted to the spot where it stood, and he suggested as preferable that each town should erect yearly some member of the animal kingdom, say a calf, which should be kept at the cost of the tax-payers in a public garden, have his head and his tail decked with red ribbons and patriotic philacteries, and be called the "Calf of Liberty."

A MARINE CURIOSITY.

Dredging Out the Mouth of the Mississippi River—An Artificial Shovel-Nosed Shark—How it Looks and How it Works.

From the New York Times.

Faith may remove mountains, but it takes sterner metal to dig the bottom out of the Mississippi River at its mouth, and keep it in navigable order. How to keep the Gulf entrance to this great inland highway open has been the internal improvement problem, and the maw that has swallowed up millions of the river and harbor appropriations. Dredge-boats of varied construction have been thus far found to be the most efficient instrumentalities, and they have kept up their dredging, delving away at the encroaching alluvium, while genius has been wrestling with all sorts of impracticable ideas and plans for an improvement on the dredge boat. The difficulty that exists at the mouth of the Mississippi River is too well understood to require any detailed explanation. It is simply this: The waters of the river, with its tributaries, drain an area of about three millions of square miles approximately, and the channels of all these streams, stretched out in a continuous line, would make a trough over 22,000 miles long. Much of the region through which these tributaries flow is sandy. Some of it is soft alluvium, where the rains wash away their banks and bear toward the sea their burden of earthy matter. Thus the great Mississippi, receiving all these contributions of sediment, presents a mass of turbid, muddy water, boiling like a cauldron and sweeping along until checked by the stationary water of the Gulf of Mexico, it drops its freight of sediment as it were right at the gate, and the bars thus formed would, if not cleared away by artificial means, effectually obstruct the passage of vessels of any considerable draft in and out of the river. How to counteract this accumulating tendency is the problem. There is a large dredge boat now at work down there. Another is progressing toward completion here, and will probably depart for its field of operations in about six weeks or two months. Just the day before last Thanksgiving Day a singular-looking craft slid from the ways at Steers' Yard, Greenpoint, into the East River. Many wondered what it was intended for. In one respect it was like our ferry-boats; that is, it was shaped alike at both ends, but it was too deep and too unwieldy for a ferry-boat, and, besides, it was apparently intended to have a propeller at both ends. In truth, it was unlike anything that navigates in the waters around New York. After being launched, this strange-looking vessel was towed across to the foot of Ninth street, East River, where she is receiving her machinery, and being fitted for her peculiar service. She is nothing more nor less than a dredge-boat, to be employed in keeping the Mississippi's mouth open. Her name has not yet been divulged by the powers at Washington, by whose order the vessel is being built. Her length is 154 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 30 feet, and about 23 feet beam. The hull is constructed of live oak, red oak, and yellow pine. She has a screw at both ends—at the after end, one with three blades, twelve feet diameter and fourteen feet pitch, for propelling exclusively; the forward end is provided with a screw also, but something a little different in its aspect. It has six blades instead of three, and looks like a big whirligig. This screw, like the one at the other end, is made of brass; its diameter is the same, and it alone weighs 23,900 pounds. The blades are made separate, and the boat carries extra blades, so that, in the event that any one should break, it can be taken out and a new one substituted. The forward screw performs two offices, viz.: that of impelling the vessel through the water by a drawing-on process, and digging in the mud or sand. It is worked by two oscillating, forty-inch bore by four feet stroke, and will perform sixty-five to eighty revolutions per minute, with thirty pounds of steam. The three-bladed propeller is driven by a single oscillating engine, the same size and power with the others. The steam is generated with five tabular boilers, weighing twenty tons each. These are situated amidship in the bottom of the hold; the engines to work the propeller are abaft the boilers, and those to work the forward screw are forward of them. The shafts, as well as the other parts of the machinery, are ponderous, corresponding with the nature of the work the boat is to be employed at. Besides the six-bladed screw for digging there is also a large scoop or drag, in the shape of a half-cylinder, made of three-eighth inch boiler iron, with heavy wrought-iron rims and pinions. It is twelve feet deep, twenty feet concave linear measure, and will drag away fifteen tons of mud or sand at a load. This scoop is suspended from two strong davits overhanging the digging end of the boat, and is managed by means of a pair of powerful hoisting engines forward. Situated immediately under the boilers are the sinking tanks, of which there are eight, each one capable of holding eighty tons of water. The actual draft of the boat is fifteen feet, but with the tanks filled it is increased to twenty-three feet, so that she can remove a stratum of mud eight feet thick.

The mode of working is this: The boat is first driven light, as far up on the bar or bank as is possible. Then the scoop or drag, which hangs suspended from the davits, is let go on the run. Its great weight carries it far into the mud. Then the big six-bladed screw is set in motion, and at the same time the propeller at the other end commences whirling, to pull the boat off. The six-bladed propeller loosens up the mud, and adds greatly to the impelling power, which when both are working is tremendous, dragging the great scoop, with its freight of fifteen tons of mud out to sea.

The dredge-boat is registered at 1,000 tons capacity, yet she has power sufficient for a vessel of 4,000 tons, or four vessels of her own size. As the mud is worked away, the sinking tanks are gradually filled, the boat settles deeper in the water and the digging apparatus works in deeper mud.

The boat is built in the most staunch manner, and is perfectly seaworthy. She is brig-rigged. Her bottom is of solid oak, eighteen inches thick and will stand any strain to which it is liable to be subjected. When at sea she will work both propellers, one pulling and one pushing, and it is supposed that her speed will be eighteen miles per hour.

DIED.

ROLLO—At his residence, 49 Honore-st., on the morning of Friday, March 22, Ralph R. Rollo, aged 60 years and 6 months.

☞ Hartford (Ct.) papers please copy.

CARLIN—March 21, Florence Emma, daughter of Bernard and Mary Jane Carlin, aged 13 years.

Funeral from residence of parents, 280 West Taylor-st., to-day, Saturday, at 10 a. m., to Church of the Holy Family, and by cars to Calvary Cemetery at 1 p. m. Friends invited.

☞ Oswego (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GIBBONS—In New York, suddenly, on Sunday, March 17, 1872, Patrick, only son of Thomas and the late Johanna Gibbons, aged 20 years and 8 months.

MACLEAN—On Friday morning, at 610 Burnside-st., Kate, infant daughter of John D. and Lizzie MacLean, aged 13 months and 8 days.

Funeral on Sunday next at 2 p. m., to Graceland.

KEYES—At Conneaut, Ohio, March 21, A. Eliza Loyd, wife of Martin B. Keyes, and eldest daughter of Alexander and the late Susan A. Loyd, of Chicago, aged 32 years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral will be given in Sunday morning's papers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

Perfectly Safe in all Cases.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Agents, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post Office, New York.

A Monument as big as the grand Pyramid might be built of the teeth that have been ruined by neglect. Shall this thing go on in face of the great fact that Sozodont is a certain preventive of dental decay.

Don't Scorch Your Hair Off with Caustic dyes. Why should you, when Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye imparts to the grayest head a golden brown or a jetty black, in about the time it takes to read this paragraph.

The Deeds of Celebrated Men are More fully appreciated after their death. This does not apply to Durno's Catarrh Snuff, as its fame has constantly increased from the first sneeze it ever produced to the present time. Sent by mail for 30c per box, post paid.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 30, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $3 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils, for souring, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. Fresh air and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.25 per bottle, or $7.00 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila. And by druggists and dealers generally.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS AGAINST M. P. STONE & CO. bought and sold. Money to loan on secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 75 South Canal-st., up stairs.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates, made by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WAREHOUSE REceipts, furniture, houses, and other chattels. J. Q. WATSON, Room 6, n. w. cor. Canal and Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON PROPERTY WITHIN or adjoining the city limits. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY ON HOUSES, ON LEASED LOTS, furniture, warehouse receipts, diamonds, &c. JAS B STOREY, private banker, 101 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c. Fine collection of same for sale cheap, at 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty in large and small sums—not less than $1,000. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WAREHOUSE REceipts, furniture, houses, and other chattels. J. Q. WATSON, Room 6, northwest corner of Canal and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, LARGE and small sums, at 9 and 10 per cent. LOUIS L. PALMER, 481 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE on low terms. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 150 West Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$100,000 ON CHICAGO BUSINESS, residences, or acre property; also on farm property in Illinois. Money ready and no vexatious delays. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 79 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TO BORROW, FOR SIX MONTHS, on real estate security, $6,000, for which a good interest will be paid, or the whole amount paid in first-class red brick, upon an advantageous contract. N O B, Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—REGISTERED TOWN OR COUNTY bonds of railroads now in operation. Call on or address Room 16, Central Union Building.

$50—$100, $300 to $1,000 on short time and good collateral. J. H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN, AT 9 AND 10 PER cent, for a term of years, on city real estate, in sums of $5,000 or more. We make loans for one year on good buildings with favorable leases. LEVI WING & CO., 335 Wabash-av.

$65,000—TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards, on Chicago securities, for long or short time. Secured notes cashed. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

$75,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $20,000, at the National Real Estate Bureau, 1 and 3 West Madison-st.

$80,000—LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTly on Chicago real estate, mortgages, &c., two $10,000, one $6,000 mortgage for sale, secured by $90,000 worth of real estate near hand. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and loans, 408 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN 1 AND 3 O'CLOCK P. M., A memorandum book containing check on New York of Fuller & Fuller of $1,000, and of E. Burnham & Sons of $500, and a small amount of money in bank bills. Finder will receive $25 reward upon returning the same to E. A. FILKINS, Deputy Clerk Circuit Court of Cook County, corner LaSalle and Quincy-sts.

LOST—BETWEEN THE SCAMMON SCHOOL and the Blenis House, the lower part of a gold ear-drop with coral settings. The finder will be liberally rewarded by sending it to the Blenis House, 27 and 29 West Randolph-st.

LOST—A POCKET CONTAINING POCKETbook with nearly $200. This owner is a poor woman with 6 children, and this is nearly all she has in the world. The finder will receive reward and thanks by returning to FATHER DIMOND, at the Jesuit Church, on Twelfth-st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING about $20, and papers of value to the owner. Liberal reward if returned to DODGE, 299 Lake-front.

FOUND—A MEMORANDUM BOOK WITH valuable papers and money. Inquire at 60 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—FIVE HUNDRED THOUsand brick of a superior quality. Two hundred and fifty thousand delivered on the cars at Adrian on the 1st day of July next, and two hundred and fifty thousand delivered on the cars at Adrian on the 1st day of August next. Reference: James Curtis, Superintendent Lake Superior & Michigan Southern Railroad at Adrian. A. S. BERRY.

FOR SALE—200,000 OLD BRICKS. APPLY TO THEO. KARLS, Architect, 59 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—30 CORDS STONE, AT THE OLD Armory, on Adams-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply at Armory soon.

FOR SALE—BRICKS OF ALL KINDS, CHEAP. Consignments solicited. Money advanced. MUSSELWHITE & CO., brick commission merchants, 59 West Lake-st.

J. B. SMITH & CO., DEALER IN BUILDING sand. A large supply constantly on hand. Sold in large or small quantities. Contracts made to supply builders for the season. Office and dock in rear of Union Central Block, just north of Madison street bridge.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A VERY FINE BOOK-CASE, PARLOR SET, chamber set, refrigerator, etc., at a bargain if sold immediately. Apply at 1086 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE SUFFICIENT FOR small housekeeping, prospect of rooms to rent. To be sold on Saturday. 472 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE EXTENSION COOK stove, 8-inch, 6 holes, as good as new; just the article for a restaurant or boarding house; also a few pieces of furniture, together or separate. Address C D, 324 Third-av., near Twelfth-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF THEIR furniture ... will find a cash purchaser by addressing I. J., 905 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Real estate and common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for old books and libraries. Ye Olde Book Store. CHAPIN & CO., No. 562 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. No sample room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

WANTED—A NOTARY PUBLIC'S COMMISsion. Address W E C, 183 West Washington-st.

WANTED—PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A brick warehouse, 40 by 150 feet, three stories and basement. E. MARKS, 196 West Lake-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL CONtract to erect for the wholesale trade, a first-class 5-story brick building, in one or two stores, by the 1st of September next, and finish same to suit occupants, on corner lot fronting (north) 90 feet on Monroe-st. and adjoining alley, by 190 feet or more on Fifth-av fronting east. The same will be furnished with steam elevator, heating apparatus, etc. Said lot is also for sale. Apply at office 45 South Desplaines-st. J. M. WILLIAMS.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT LESS than 6 per cent on valuation, 43x128 feet, and 28x128 feet, State-st., north of Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO LEASE—AT A NOMINAL PRICE, 36x200 feet, running from State to Clark-st., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts., well adapted for wood or coal business, for one or two years. Inquire at LAZARUS SILVERMAN'S, 562 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

A NEW SINGER SEWING MACHINE WILL sell for $55 if taken soon. Apply at 124 West Lake-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 2 South Desplaines-st., and 161 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HART & BIGGS, 50 EAST Harrison-st., elegant residences on the avenues, as follows:

Two on Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., $50,000, $33,000, $33,000, $28,000, $23,000, $20,000, $18,000.

Two on Prairie-av., between Sixteenth and Thirty-third-sts., $60,000, parlor furnished, $30,000, $14,000, $20,000, $33,000, $25,000, $16,000, $8,000, $5,000.

Two on Calumet-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth-sts., $75,000 and $30,000, both splendidly furnished $60,000, $22,000, $28,000, $16,000, $12,500.

Two South Park-av., $40,000, $25,000.

Two Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., $15,000.

Two Park Row, $25,000, $20,000.

Two Indiana-av., $20,000, $15,000.

Two Vernon-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., $7,000.

Two on West Side, $100,000, $60,000, $45,000, $25,000, $17,000, $16,000, $7,500, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000.

Two Union Park-place, $5,000.

Several nice residences on Walnut-st., near Union Park.

A number of valuable lots in the burnt district, among which are the northwest corner of Washington and State-sts., and 80 feet on Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.; also, lots on Michigan-av., Madison, Adams, Market-sts., &c.

Also a large list of suburban property, and farms near Chicago, very cheap. Unimproved lands within 25 to 40 miles of Chicago, at from $10 to $100 per acre.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av.:

WABASH-AV.—House and lot, corner of Thirtieth-st.; $11,000.

WABASH-AV.—House and lot, near Twenty-third-st., with some furniture; $13,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot 30 ft front, near Twenty-eighth-st.; $10,000.

INDIANA-AV.—House and lot 30x178 ft, near Twenty-fifth-st.; $11,500.

INDIANA-AV.—House and lot, 30x178 ft, near Twenty-eighth-st.; $9,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Marble front house, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $11,500.

CALUMET-AV.—Marble front house, near Twenty-fourth-st.; $11,500.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Marble front house, near Twentieth-st., at a bargain.

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot 39x190 ft, east front, near Twenty-eighth-st.; $15,000.

INDIANA-AV.—House and lot 30x178 ft, near Twenty-first-st.; $14,500.

INDIANA-AV.—Fine marble front house, near Twenty-third-st., at a bargain.

INDIANA-AV.—Pressed brick house, with lot 57 ft front, near Nineteenth-st.; $31,500.

MICHIGAN-AV.—New and beautiful marble front house, with lot 40x190 ft, between Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth-sts.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—HOUSE, WITH 50 feet of ground, in a very desirable location for permanent residence. The house is perfect in all its appointments, with water and gas, furnace, marble mantels, etc., $15,000.

No. 22 Groveland Park, lot 50 feet front, $13,500.

New 2-story and basement brick house on University-place, $13,000.

A comfortable house, with a lot 50x178, on Indiana-av., just north of the corner of Twenty-second-st. The lot is well worth the money—$16,500.

REA & COATES, 706 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES AT LOW FIGures.

Two 2-story desirable houses on Twenty-fifth-st.; $1,650.

Lot and two cottages, good location; only $3,900.

One cottage and barn, fine neighborhood; $1,650.

Marble front, 676 Michigan-av., very cheap.

A large list of other property. Money to loan on short mortgages and secured paper.

M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st., lots outside the fire limits: 4 lots Honore-st near Van Buren-st; 8 lots Robey-st near Southwestern-av., $1,250 each; 2 lots Southwestern-av. near Harrison, $1,050 each; 10 lots Flourney-st east of Leavett-st, $1,000; 5 lots Jackson-st 2½ blocks west of Western-av, cheap; lots on Western-av near Hubbard; 15 lots on Chicago-av and First-st near Hoyne-st, on very easy payments; all the unsold lots in Wicker Park tract 25x162, with large evergreens.

FOR SALE—TWO 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-first st.; will take improved city property in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14, Nixon's Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON ELLIS-av., price $20,000; also Michigan-av., price $18,000. A low-priced house on Wabash-av.; cottage on Perch-st., new house in Evanston, built to order, 3 houses in Ravenswood, on easy terms. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE FINE DOUBLE DWELLING 243 and 245 West Lake-st., containing 10 rooms each, with pantries and closets, on lot 50 feet front. Price, $14,000, part credit. J. M. WILLIAMS, 45 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST.

48x125 feet, south front, on Adams-st., near Ashland-av.

100x125 feet, southeast corner of Adams and Lincoln-sts.

100x125 feet, northeast corner of Adams and Lincoln-sts.

48x125 feet, south front, on Adams-st., between Robey and Winchester-sts.

SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION AND JEFFERSON Parks, on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., 2 new swell-front, French roof, brick houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, having south fronts; also, wood house, 281 Warren-av., 10 rooms. This property will be sold low, on easy payments, at better rates than high rents. Apply to J. H. BRAYNARD, 281 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, No. 53 South Carpenter-st., near Madison; suitable for dentist's offices, wholesale or retail millinery or dry goods; or easily adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR North Side lot, 2 houses on Morgan-st., at the National Real Estate Bureau, 1 and 3 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE ON THE corner of Ashland av. and Monroe-st.; lot 47x150 feet; house 3-story and basement brick, marble front, gas, water, and furnace; must be sold, and can be purchased at a bargain. REA & COATES, 706 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND THREE YEARS' lease of lot on Adams-st., east of Halsted-st., $1,000. Cottage and 3 acres of garden, near Chicago, $2,500. 40-acre farm, Southern Illinois, $1,000. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT COTTAGE GROVE, SEVERAL brick and three frame houses, some with all modern improvements. Prices from $3,000 to $16,000 each, on long time and small payments, but little exceeding the rent. One very fine brick house of 16 rooms, and all modern conveniences, 202 Colfax-av., for $16,000. Call upon the owners at 200 Colfax-av., or 365 Wabash-av. GEO. F. HARDING & A. J. SAWYER.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, BARN, AND FURniture, 245 Ferquer-st., between Blue Island-av. and Halsted-st.; house contains 8 rooms, besides bath-room, buttery, closets, etc. For further particulars apply to B. L. ANDERSON, Fisk-st., near Twenty-second, in lumber district.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, 24 FT. south front, on Lake-st., near Wabash-av. Title perfect, and every conveyance from Government down furnished to purchaser. This is the cheapest lot in the burnt district. 24 feet adjoining can be had if desired. Apply to F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—119 PEORIA-ST., EAST FRONT, north of Adams, two-story frame, with barn; lot 50 feet. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS 399 AND 401 Orchard-st.; gas, hot and cold water. Will sell separately or together. WM. H. BEEBE, Peshtigo Co., North Pier.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 794 WEST WASHington-st., 8 rooms and bath-room; lot 25x125. Easy terms. WM. H. BEEBE, Peshtigo Co., North Pier.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS-ST., EAST OF California-av.; small payment down and $30 monthly. Inquire at 1038 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH—a new two story and basement brick house, 78 Langley-av., near Ellis Park. J. C. M'CORD, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A 3-STORY marble front house; only $7,500, if taken at once. Apply on the premises, 43 Langley-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD Arnold, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Buddan, Garibaldi, Stewart, Fontaine, Hanover, Butler, Wallace Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty third Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranty deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—24 FT. FRONT BY 108 FT. DEEP TO an alley on the northwest corner of Washington-st. and Wabash-av. Price, $54,000. This is the best corner for sale in Chicago. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement.

FOR SALE—44 LOTS JUST OUTSIDE OF FIRE Limits, within one block of the new depot at crossing of Fullerton and Milwaukee-avs. Trains will run every hour; fare 5c. We can give the best bargains to be found in lots Northwest. High ground, perfect title, and terms to suit. Go out with us before you buy. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—220 PARK-AV., MARBLE-FRONT, 12 rooms, 8 closets, all modern improvements. Lot 27x124. Brick barn. $11,000. Address Box 320, Paxton, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 153 AND 155 Centre-av. Inquire at 342 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE WEST MADISON-ST. lot (offered for a few days only), nearly opposite Sherman House, between Clinton and Jefferson sts., 20x189 to alley. Apply to R. W. BRIDGE, 141 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS AT Union Park; prices, $8,500, $8,500, $6,000. House and lease $2,200. E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—A "GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE" near Union Park, lot 100x122 to alley, covered with choice shrubbery, evergreens, &c.; house brick, cost $12,000. Price, $20,000, half cash. House and 33-ft lot, $12,000. This is a beautiful residence and a bargain for some man. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, CHOICE LOT on Belden-av., about one block from Lincoln Park, with good house and barn; size of lot, 48x125 ft; only $5,000. The lot alone is worth the price. Will rent for $50 per month. GEO. W. HILL, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT, 50x125, ORCHARD-ST., opposite Lincoln Park. E. KELLOGG & CO., Room 1, 141 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, COOLIDGE, BETWEEN Wood and Paulina, $750; cottage and lot, Elizabeth-st., $2,500; also, number of other cheap lots and cottages on easy terms, and lots to lease. E. KELLOGG & CO., Room 1, 141 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE agents, 138 West Madison-st.:

House and lot 210 Warren-av., 31x125; lot, 40x110, on Lake-st., near Oakley; lot, 50x188, on Madison, near Sheldon; house and lot 132 North Curtis; lot 31x117 to alley; lots on Erie, near Lincoln; house and lot 608 Jackson, 25x125; lot 50x125 on Seeley-av., near Jackson; house and lot 562 Madison; lot on Madison, near Aberdeen; house and lot 589 Fulton, $2,200; brick house and lot No. 20 Aberdeen, all improvements; house and lot 448 West Washington, lot 27x170.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS. 10 LOTS, each 25x200 feet, northeast corner Kinzie and Ogleaby-sts.

5 lots, each 25x125 feet, southwest corner of Kinzie and Oakley-sts.

166x135 feet, southwest corner of Clinton and Sebor-sts.

Easy terms; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately.

SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, N.E. cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS, EACH 25x236 FEET, ON Ogleaby-st, between Lake and Fulton-st's., outside fire limits. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 120x160, on Union-av., just west of Cottage Grove-av. Beautiful grove lot, and must be sold. We want an offer. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE, WITH LOT 44 x128 to alley—barn, etc.—on West Monroe-st., near Aberdeen, on very easy terms to good party. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, all modern improvements, and lot 25 x128, south front on Jackson-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone house, octagon front, all modern improvements, and lot 24x171 on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MARBLE HOUSE ON MICHIGANav., modern improvements: $500 down, the balance monthly. Cottages on Prairie-av., monthly payments. MEARS, 1125 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE COTTAGES; 4 NEAT new cottages, with lots 24 feet front on West Lake-st., near Oakley-st., $4,200 each. Also, 5 new cottages on Park-av., near Oakley-st., with lots 24 feet front, at $3,600 each. These cottages are cheap, and can be bought on time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st. Lots in the Wicker Park Tract fronting the Park; Robey, Hoyne, and other streets, and on North-av., 24x162 with large evergreens, sidewalks, etc., fine improvements now being made; easy terms.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CALIFORNIA, MONroe, Wilcox, and Jackson-sts., on monthly payments and on time, near Central Park; a good investment. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST—50x195 FEET ON Madison-st near Paulina.

46x105 feet on Madison-st near Page, with building. Cottage of 10 rooms and lot 37x125 feet on Madison-st near Ashland-av.; also 100x125 feet near Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northwest corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN ST. CHARLES, ILL., A cottage house of 8 rooms, pantry, closets, cellar, barn, shrubbery, fruit, etc., with five large lots. Price, $1,500. A H, Box 111, St. Charles, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A FARM OF 100 acres, a short distance out of town, in a village of 1,500 inhabitants. Will be sold cheap. WHIPPLE & MERRILL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON AND NEAR Southwestern Plank Road, Harrison-st., and Robey-st.; also, on Loomis-st. DAY & SANBORN, 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—30 FEET ON WEST VAN BUREN-st., choice property at a bargain. Bona fide; must be sold; good chance to secure a corner cheap. DAY & SANBORN, 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., CORNER LINCOLN, 50 feet; only $110 per foot if taken at once; worth $150. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 16 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 25x175, on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE — INDIANA-AV. — TWO-STORY frame house, brick basement, 9 rooms, and modern improvements, $7,500; $3,000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

Two story frame house, brick basement, 10 rooms, very handsomely finished; all modern improvements; good barn—$14,000; quarter cash, balance, 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE 455 WEST WASHington-st., two blocks east of Union Park. Lot 50x180 feet to 20 foot alley; house 41x38 feet, with wing 18x24. Hall in centre of house; all modern improvements. Barn and tenement house in rear of lot. Would take in part payment a small house and lot, balance on long time. For price and terms inquire of JAMES H. MORRIS, 12 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS FOR 60 DAYS only, by Jacob Weil & Co., 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement:

200 feet on the southeast corner of Wells and Jackson-sts., $600 a foot; one-half cash, balance on time.

40 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. by 50 feet deep on Monroe-st. Price, $32,500.

80 feet on Adams-st., 190 feet deep, near Wells-st., $650 a foot, for only one week.

90 feet on the northwest corner of Washington-st. and Wabash-av., 108 feet deep. $54,900.

FOR SALE—$2,700 WILL BUY YOU A LARGE and good brick house and frame barn, one acre of land under a high state of cultivation, everything on the premises first-class, in a village of 1,200 inhabitants, only a short distance from city. WHIPPLE & MERRILL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ONE GOOD NEW HOUSE of 10 rooms, and 5 cottages of 5 rooms in Evanston, and eight houses of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston, and two new Gothic houses of 7 and 8 rooms in Glencoe, all of which I am determined to sell between this and the 30th of April, for just what I can get for them. My prices are from $1,650 to $5,000, one-fifth down, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with 8 per cent interest, or monthly payments with 9 per cent interest. I mean business and intend not to rent but sell at some price, and build again. The highest offer will buy any of the houses named. So you who want homes give me a call. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, No 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FORSALE—DESIRABLE FOR SUBDIVISION—56 acres in southeast 22, 39, 13, close to Douglass Park, and extending from Southwestern-av to Twenty-second-st. Also tracts of 5, 10, and 60 acres, on or near Boulevards, connecting South and West Side Parks. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av. Office hours, afternoon 2 to 5.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—I HAVE FOR sale several residences in the town of Lake Forest, worth from $5,000 to $20,000. Also some of the finest building sites there. Lake Forest is the most desirable town in the suburbs of Chicago; is on the lake shore, from 50 to 100 feet above the level of the lake, and is unusually healthy. It is dotted with magnificent forest trees, and contains ten miles of well-made drives through its romantic scenery. To families it offers many inducements, prominent among which are its superior educational establishments for youth of both sexes. I shall be pleased to make arrangements for showing the property. S. LIND, 97 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—AT DOWNER'S GROVE, ONE hour's ride from city, 9 trains daily, good water, beautiful grove, good school and church privileges, cottage of 10 rooms, barn, 1½ acres; $4,000. New house of 11 rooms, barn, 1½ acres; $3,600. Choice home, new, large and good house, 1 acre; $4,800. Also 2 cheaper houses and lots and farms. Terms made easy. Apply to T. & J. H. LYMAN, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS AT the Normal School, Englewood; streets finely graded and many fine improvements making. Address L. W. BECK, Galva, Ill.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN AUSTIN. GO AND SEE them before you buy elsewhere, and you will be convinced you have struck the right place. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, SOME FINE lots, near the Station; also, acre property, in acre or half acre lots; some fine lots at Rock Island car shops. Apply to A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison-st.

FORSALE—AT OAK PARK, BY HEMINGWAY & Smith, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts., great variety of choice property, both improved and unimproved. Be sure and see our town before purchasing your home.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—LOTS ON NORTH LASalle-st., in the best part of the street. Easy terms. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 64 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—100x190 FT. NEAR Sixty-third-st. and Great South Park. Address S 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, CHOICE PROPerty, improved and unimproved, at a bargain. See map at my office. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—THE DEMAND still continues, and yet I have some of the choicest homes in the market; cottages and vacant lots. T. A. COSGROVE, office at Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, ONLY 5½ miles from the Court House—One of the pleasantest homes in the town; nice house, with cellar, and every convenience; excellent garden; corner lot, 145x165; price, $6,000, part on 5 years' time at 8 per cent. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, Room 45, Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT AURORA, ILL., AT $5,500, THE handsome residence on Lincoln-av., formerly owned by Rev. Dr. Forrester; it is 1 acre lot, situate in the choicest portion of the city with fine new barn on alley in rear costing over $800, a conservatory costing $500; iron fence on cut stone base, costing $450; McGregor furnace, gas pipings and fixtures, &c. Is one of the most desirable residences in Aurora; place sold several years ago for $10,000. Apply to M. FELSENHELD, Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE PRAIRIE LAND IN Greene County, Iowa, entered 18 years since by advertiser. Apply to A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison-st.

FORSALE—OR EXCHANGE, 12 ACRES CHOICE Vineyard. Easy terms, or will take suburban Chicago property. This vineyard will pay a large per cent. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A FEW SECTIONS OF LAND IN Stone and Barry Counties, Missouri. Inquire at Ulrich's Hotel of D. R. FOWLER.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT, price not to exceed $4,000. Can pay $3,000 cash, ballance in one year. South Side preferred. Address, with full particulars, H, 128 Third-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—2 STORY HOUSE, of 8 or 9 rooms, with lot 20 or 25 feet front, north of Thirtieth and east of State, worth $4,000 or $5,000. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—2-STORY HOUSE of 9 or 10 rooms, with lot 25x125, north of Twenty-ninth-st and east of State, worth $6,000. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A PIECE OF GROUND ABOUT 100 feet front; corner preferred; not further east than Clinton-st, west than Union, north than Washington, south than Adams-st. Apply at once. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST Side in good location; price not to exceed $6,000, Address L 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE LOT 35 FEET FRONT, south of Douglas place, east of Vincennes-av. Address L. J. FAHLBUSCH, 388 State-st.

WANTED—A NICE BRICK RESIDENCE EAST of Union Park; will pay a fair price. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNfurnished rooms between Twelfth and Twenty-sixth-sts., east from Clark-st., for two single gentlemen. Address, with terms, &c., by letter, V 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, three rooms on South Side suitable for housekeeping. Address P 39, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, for two young men, in the neighborhood of Wabash-av. and Twelfth-st. Address A 3, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A HOUSE suitable for a small family on the West Side. Address L. N. SCOTT, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE CONtaining 24 or 30 rooms, with modern improvements, suitable for boarders, not far from Union Park. Address 182 Walnut-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS SUITAble for housekeeping; no children. Address GEORGE W. SLOAT, No. 491 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE OF 10 12 rooms, bath room, etc., within six blocks from the corner of Indiana-st and Milwaukee-av., by a first-class tenant; no children. Address at once F, 183 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 TO 15 rooms, and cottage of 4 to 8 rooms. S. W. KROFF, 204 West Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 4 TO 8 rooms, in the vicinity of Burnside or Butterfield-sts., south of Twenty-sixth. Address O 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE IN GOOD LOcality, on South or West Sides, furnished or not, suitable for first class boarding-house. S. E. KINGSLEY, 739 Catherine-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND SIX square feet storage on first or second floor, or light basement. Address Q 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, BY GENTLEman and wife, and prompt-paying tenant, at a reasonable rate, 4 to 5 rooms suitable for housekeeping; first or second floor; bath, water, and privilege of bath room; references exchanged. Address, with terms, Z 99, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, by a gentleman and wife, in a good locality on the West Side, east of Union Park. Address O P D, Room 17 Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE SHOP SUITable for galvanized iron cornice works by F. J. EMERY & BRO., 27 and 29 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN ALCOVE OR SUITE of rooms for self and wife, unfurnished, except carpets, near Twenty-second-st., without board. Address at once, GEO. W. THOMPSON, 113 South Clark-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEACHER OF French, by a gentleman who studied that language in France with the object of teaching it. This is a rare opportunity for colleges or academies to secure a first-class Professor. Address FRENCH, Box 347, Sharon, Pa.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE NEVADA BLOCK, corner Washington and Franklin-sts., ready for occupancy on or before May 1. Plan can be seen and offices secured by applying to WM. C. DOW, at the Tribune office, 15 Canal-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, dwelling with good basement; a good location for barber shop; will fix it up to suit; will rent basement separate if required. South west corner Wabash and Eighteenth-sts. Inquire at store in rear.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE LARGE FLOORS, 25x165, in brick building, 549 State-st., near Twelfth, suitable for manufacturing or wholesale purposes. Apply at WARNER'S LABORATORY, up stairs.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES THE first-class dwelling, at present occupied by us; also the two-story brick building in the rear, 24x85 feet, together or separate. WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 616 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK ROOM. Apply to F. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE COR. MADISON AND Clark-sts. C. R. HOLMES, 69 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—2D, 3D AND 4th FLOORS 14 STATE-st. for wholesale rooms; well lighted front and side. Call on premises.

TO RENT—SHOP SUITABLE FOR A SIGN painter. Apply at 367 State-st. WM. H. EMERSON.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, 179 WEST RANdolph-st., 20x175 feet, with basement, from May 1. Inquire up stairs.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, 1ST FLOOR, 50x80; perfect light and in good condition, suitable for storage or light manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises. Rent $50 per month. MARTINE'S HALL, 53 and 55 South Ada-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STORE on Madison-st., west of Fifth-av. Ready for occupancy April 20. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, southwest corner of Washington and Canal sts. Apply at 34 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST STORES ON Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av., from May 1. Apply to HENRY WOOD, 908 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ONE HALF OF CORNER STORE ON West Madison-st. Inquire at No. 43 West Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—HALF THE STORE OF THE ÆTNA Sewing Machine Building, 146 State-st. Will be completed April 1. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF OFFICES, WELL lighted and conveniently arranged, in the Ætna Sewing Machine Building. Will be ready April 1. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STABLING SHED AND YARD, with privilege of office, and centrally located. Address V 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT — FIRST - CLASS STORES, BASEments, and full-sized lofts above, in new marble front building on State-st., 50 feet south of Van Buren, splendid building, first-class location. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE STORE IN new stone front building on State-st., opposite Congress. Also, several large lofts in second and third stories. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—THE 2d, 3d, AND 4th FLOORS OF new marble-front building 136 State-st., near cor. of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND DESK ROOM IN THE new brick house 347 South Clark-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—OFFICE—HALF OF DOUBLE PARlors on second floor, 273 Wabash-av.; best location in the city, near the Post Office.

TO RENT — POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—Basement 40x80 in brick building corner State-st. and Eldridge-court. Stores and lofts in same building; possession May 1. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR of brick building 128 West Randolph-st. Inquire in store.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE ROOM ON SECOND floor, 48x90, or two rooms 23x90; elevator in rear, and steam power ... in the city. Apply on premises. F. G. WELCH, Room 1, 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK 2-STORY AND BASEment store, 50x60 ft, in burned district. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STABLE IN THE REAR OF 584 WAbash-av. Call at the house.

TO RENT—HOTEL—THE POMONA HOUSE AT Fruitport, Mich., completed last summer, modern in all respects, richly furnished, and containing 100 sleeping rooms, is now offered for rent on favorable terms. Applicants will address or call on J. M. W. JONES, President Fruitport Magnetic and Sulphur Springs Co., 65 Canal-st., or A. J. SAWYER, Treasurer, 365 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND FURNITURE, 100 feet east of Cottage Grove-av., between Union-st. and cattle train, about 2 blocks from horse cars; possession given immediately; proprietor's family of four desire board.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK HOUSE NO. 178 Third-av., with 11 large rooms, 10 closets, and all modern improvements; brick barn. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR FOUR YEARS FROM MAY 1, A first-class brick house of 14 rooms, on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st., with stable; responsible parties only need apply. Call at 470 Wabash av., office Security Life Insurance Company.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1872—DWELLINGS and stores:

No. 3 Hubbard-court, 14 rooms, all improvements.

No. 774 West Jackson-st., 11 rooms, with good barn.

No. 574 Michigan-av., furnished, with good barn.

Nos 83 and 91 Hoyne-st., 7 rooms each, with water and gas.

No. 643 Michigan-av., 8 rooms, with good barn.

No. 760 West Jackson-st., 7 rooms, modern improvements.

No. 1218 State-st., with 4 acres.

No. 797 Wentworth-av., 6 rooms; new cottage.

No. 163 Warren-av., 10 rooms, modern improvements.

No. 1285 Indiana-av.; will be newly painted throughout.

No. 204 South Green-st., 7 rooms, good repair.

No. 561 (store) South Clark-st., 20x80.

Nos. 561 and 563 (basements) South Clark-st.; good billiard hall.

No. 561 (up stairs) Clark-st., 8 rooms, water and gas.

No. 106 (store and up stairs) West Randolph-st., 9 rooms; store 25x70.

No. 122 West Taylor-st., store, and rooms above.

Nos. 138 and 142 Twentieth-st., altered for business purposes.

No. 559 South Canal-st., store, with 6 rooms.

By J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Broker and House Renting Agency, No. 119 South Clark-st., between Madison and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH brick basement, 10 rooms, partly furnished, between Indiana and Prairie-avs., north of Twenty-ninth-st.; furnace, gas, bath-room, etc. Parlors, halls, stairs, dining room, kitchen, and servants' room furnished. Parlor and bed room carpeted. Front chamber and bed room off reserved, with or without board. Will not rent to a large family, and none but responsible parties need answer. Rent, $100 per month in advance. Address, with full name, H 62, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, ON Monroe-st., near Halsted. None need apply unless willing to pay $250 in advance. Will rent very low; possession April 1 if desired. Suitable for boarding. COY & MOSS, 202 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR 3 YEARS, BRICK HOUSE, 11 rooms, modern improvements; private family. Call at 616 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 2-STORY BRICK house, 130 Throop-st., from April 1; also 2 brick houses joining the above from May 1. 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE, NO. 13 BRYANT-av., just west of Vincennes, in the grove. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE FRAME HOUSE, IN GOOD order, on Egan-av., just west of Vincennes; lot 60 feet front, full depth. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, fronting south on Warren-av., between Lincoln and Robey sts. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FRAME HOUSES, CONtaining about 9 rooms each, gas, water, etc., on Fulton-st., west of Ashland av. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, with modern improvements, situated on Michigan-av., between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth-sts.; also, furniture for sale; will be rented only to those buying furniture; price of furniture, $3,000. Apply to 25 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 829 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st. Furniture for sale. Possession given immediately.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS DWELLings; one handsomely furnished. Apply to RAE & MITCHELL, 63 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT 4-STORY marble front building, No. 35 Twenty-fifth-st., 12 rooms, all modern improvements, including furnace; in first-class condition, with brick barn; possession given May 1. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE ON WARREN-AV., 10 rooms, at low rent. Part of furniture for sale at fair valuation; furniture not expensive. Possession April 1. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—1-STORY COTTAGE of 5 rooms, and two cottages of 4 rooms; good yard, water, etc., within 10 minutes' walk of Randolph-st. bridge. $60 and $30 per month. Call at 327 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM AT 23 WEST Madison-st. Inquire of HAAS & POWELL.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM suitable for two young men, at 130 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR one or two young men. Inquire at 14 South Green-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS NO. 81 SIXteenth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs. A. MENDEL.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day or week, at 871 Wabash-av., above Eighteenth-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—TRANSIENT LODGing, 50 cents; meals, 20 cents; board, $5. One block from the river; West Side. First-class tables.

148 FOURTH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDing-house, day or week, close to burnt district, between Harrison and Polk-sts., South Side.

346 WEST MADISON-ST.—ONE LARGE pleasant room suitable for two gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

609 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; very desirable. Day boarders accommodated.

BOARDERS WANTED IN AURORA. A PLEASant home in a private family; large rooms, closets, &c.; a large yard filled with shade and fruit trees. Reference required. Address P. O. Box 936.

LAKEVIEW HOUSE, CORNER COTTAGE Grove-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.; choice rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Board by day or week on reasonable terms.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.; transient, $2 per day; day-board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY YOUNG MAN ON WEST SIDE; private family preferred. Early breakfast. Address, stating terms, Q 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO MARRIED COUPLES, without children, well furnished rooms and board. West Side preferred. State price. Address P, 65 South Canal-st.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FURnished or unfurnished rooms or alcove, West Side. Address I & J 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE large front or suite of rooms, furnished. Private family preferred. Call or address F. EVANS, 118 West Washington-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, ROOM AND board in a respectable, plain, Catholic family. Address, stating terms, H 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM (ONE HAVING alcove preferred), with board, for gentleman and wife, south of Sixteenth-st., east of Wabash-av. Address, giving terms, Box 153, P. O.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC MEN FOR CITY and eight for country to sell goods from sample. Address MANUFACTORY, 48 South Desplaines-st., Room 3.

WANTED—SALESMEN—FROM $3 TO $5 PER day cash; no risk. Call to-day from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. at Room No. 2, 387 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to address P. O. Box 41, E. L., Paxton, Ford County, Ill.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesman familiar with wholesale stove business. Address, giving name of former employer, reference, age and salary expected, N 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN TO CANvass the city with an article needed in every house; steady work and a chance to make $10 to $25 a week on a capital of $2 to $5; sample to country, 25c. A. RAY, 290 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—50 CHOPPERS FOR ILLINOIS, 200 railroad men for Wisconsin; leave here at 9 o'clock this morning. Apply early at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED — ALL RAILROAD LABORERS going out on N. W. R. R., to have their baggage at my office at 9 this morning; fare, $3. H. F. CHRISTIAN, 24 Lind's Block, at Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—30 CANVASSERS FOR THE HOWE Sewing machine. Call at office, 539 Wabash-av.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS BOOK CANvasser to sell a new and very useful book for all classes of business men, banks, etc. To the right man the exclusive agency will be given. Address, with references, which must be first-class, E. W. BULLINGER, 76 Fulton-st., New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS WELL acquainted in the city, and can give good references, can find employment as salesman in the cigar and tobacco line at 296 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE YOUNG MEN AS salesmen on railroad cars outside of Chicago; must be able to put up security. Call between 11 and 12 a. m., at Room 13, No 50 West Madison-st., in stencil rooms.

WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS JANITOR, and who is well acquainted with his business. Apply to ALLAN PINKERTON, 55 W. Washington.

WANTED—CANAL CAPTAIN—AN EXPErienced canal boat Captain wanted for the grain and lumber trade. Steady employment through the season. Address, with references, U 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to see our $1.50 corn-sheller. Shells 6 bushels per hour. Rights free. $10 a day easy. KIMBALL & CO., 135 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, 16 OR 18 YEARS OF age (German preferred), to assist about cooking and waiting upon table. Apply at 223 West Randolph-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS, WELL-EXperienced dry goods salesmen. Must give good reference. KLEIN & SCHLOSS, No. 144 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRUG CLERK TO go to a live Western town. Apply, with city references, to P. B. WEARE & CO., 25 and 27 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS dry goods salesmen; best of references required. Call at 136 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER with $3,000 to $4,000 cash, can obtain a first-class situation and good security. Address GAGE, South Side Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HARDWARE clerk; best of references required. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen. Must understand the business and bring good references. Apply at cash desk. J. B. SHAY, 243 and 245 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A WOOD TURNER. ALSO A MAN to run a tenanting machine. Apply at 243 North Wells-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE body makers and one first-class carriage gearing maker, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to HALL & BARTLETT, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AN ENGRAVER on wood, to go to Detroit, Michigan. Send sample of work, and state what salary wanted. Address L. H. CRUMB, Rotunda Building, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BLOCKER and back fitter, in Racine, Wis. Apply to JAMES KELLY & SON, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 123 Main-st., Racine, Wis.

WANTED—POTTERS, ON PLAIN AND FANCY work. Inquire at or address T, Room 43, Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED—A TAILOR TO GO INTO THE country; good wages and steady work; single man that will make coats, pants, and vests. Apply to BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st., near the bridge.

WANTED—AT THE LACON WOOLLEN MILLS, a dyer; must be capable of making fancy as well as common colors. Apply at the Lacon Woollen Mills, Lacon, Ill.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL WATCH JOBBER; also one who has served part of his time; constant employment at good wages. 651 Archer-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COAT-CUTTER TO GO into the country. Apply to BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 2 GOOD WOOD turners at 75 to 87 West Chicago-av., corner of Green. Northwestern Planing Mill.

WANTED — FIVE CABINET-MAKERS AND one carver; good wages paid for good workmen. 27 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—10 HARNESS-MAKERS ON HEAVY and light work; good wages and steady employment. W. J. RALPH, cor. Adams and State-sts.

WANTED—1 FIRST CLASS VARNISHER AND 2 painters to work on gears. Address WINONA CARRIAGE WORKS, Winona, Minn.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as second girl. None but good, competent girls need apply. 24 Groveland Park, opposite University, or at Tribune office, 15 Canal-st.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND assist in doing general housework. Apply at 429 Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL. Educated preferred. Room 63, Central Union Block.

WANTED — A GOOD SERVANT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply to 199 Park-av.

WANTED — SIX EXPERIENCED DININGroom girls and two laundry girls at the Southern Hotel, corner Clark and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply immediately at 100 South Wood-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, at 217 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE TO COOK and do general housework, the other as second girl. Call at 289 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a small family. Light work. 817 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; good wages. Apply at 102 South Park-av., corner of Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; to a competent one good wages will be paid. Call at 1016 Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL AT 756 MICHIgan av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at cottage house 218 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl to cook, wash and iron in a family of two. Apply at 180 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family. Inquire for two days at No. 9 Thirty-sixth-st., near Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS sewing and will make herself generally useful. Must be intelligent and of pleasing address. Good wages will be paid to the right kind of person. Call at 632 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—CACTUS BRAID HAT SEWERS; only experienced girls; at TURKINGTON'S, 215 Michigan-av., near Congress-st.

WANTED — A FEW FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-makers at WILSON BROS., 63 and 65 West Washington-st. None but but those having Wheeler & Wilson machines need apply.

WANTED — LADIES TO TAKE TO THEIR homes shirt cuffs to button-hole; the work is neat and light to occupy one's leisure hours. WILSON BROS., 65 West Washington-st., up stairs.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with a capital of at least $5,000, in a manufacturing business; beyond doubt the most profitable in the city. No risk, and first-class security. X, Tribune office, 469 Wabash av.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, having a large and extensive credit in New York among the importers and manufacturers of specialities in furnishing and fancy dry goods, wishes to meet a gentleman who can command some capital, with a view to mutual benefit. For interview, address I & J 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PAper maker with some capital to invest in a mill favorably situated. Address J. W. WHITE, Hanover, Jo Daviess County, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 IN A WELL-established and paying summer packing business. Address S 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$3,000 TO GO INTO THE manufacture of brick. For particulars apply to HALL & CO., 133 South LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500; CAN GUARantee $1,000 return in six months. Call at 78 West Randolph-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED — AN ACTIVE MAN, with $5,000 cash, in a cash business, paying very large profits, about 150 miles from Chicago. Call between 2 and 3 p. m., at Room 13, 50 West Madison-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A MAN WITH $5,000 to take an interest with me in a business that will pay $3,000 in six months. See me to-day at office of R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with $15,000 to $25,000 in a profitable manufacturing enterprise, which will pay over 200 per cent. Only those having the money, as well as undoubted references, need address, I & J 92, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — FOR "GOODSPEED'S New Map Wonder," and "Goodspeed's New Excelsior Map of the Northwestern States." For best agents' goods, address "Goodspeed's Empire, Book, Map and Picture House," 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO SELL two valuable books, viz.: "Woman as Wife and Mother," and "Window Gardening." These works are needed in every household, and are meeting with a ready sale. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 209 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NEW ISSUE OF Jamieson, Fausset, and Brown's Commentary of the Bible, Barnes' Illustrated Bible, Chambers' Encyclopedia (Rev. Ed.), and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 595 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, FOR two household articles of great necessity in every family. Best chance ever offered to energetic persons and only small capital required. Send 25 cents for sample. MERRILL CO., 236 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE AGENTS IN EVery town or county, to canvass on good paying articles. Call or send for circular to A. M. RICHARDSON, Room 3, 123 West Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—WANTED CANVASSERS and experienced salesmen to solicit for new and popular selling books. Sold only by subscription. Apply at 161 West Washington-st. O. J. GRIFFITHS.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—200 FEET ON WABASH-AV. for a lot in the burnt district, or a good house on one of the avenues, valued at $12,000 to $20,000. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BOOTS, SHOES, OR other merchandise, my fruit farm on lake shore, one mile from St. Joseph, Mich. A large crop can be realized on this season. For particulars, address E. S. STEWART, St. Joseph, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT man, as foreman of a large farm; understands the care of stock thoroughly; also, machinery, &c.; also, has a boy of 18 that would like to work with me. Good references furnished. Address I & J 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWISS (UNmarried) in a store, or as waiter. Is willing to do general housework. Speaks French and English. Address, for three days, M G, 442 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN some wholesale house; hard work no objection; first-class references. Address F 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HUSBAND AND wife on a farm; twenty years' experience; understand the whole business; have no objection to take charge of a garden if preferred. Call or address 405 Erie-st. for 3 days.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, married, in a wholesale or retail store tin or hardware house, as clerk; has been 7 years in the business; talks both German and English, and can give the best of references. Address J K, 99 North Wells-st., Chicago.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG Swedish gardener, who has had practice in several European countries at his profession. Address W 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as improver in the gas-fitting and plumbing business. Address T G, care G. Campion, 153 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STAIR-BUILDER or carpenter, or to superintend a frame or brick building; steady and reliable; 20 years' experience, 7 in this city; can furnish 6 or 8 first-class men. Address E 13, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DEsires a situation as copyist or amanuensis; best of references given. Address E 57, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS private family to cook; no rough boarding houses need apply. 166 North Elizabeth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS Swede girls, sisters. Would like a private family. Good girls of all nationalities at Mrs. BROWN'S office, 229 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook and washer and ironer, and the other second work; both fully competent, and desire a permanent home. Call for two days at 149 Burnside-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CITY PLANING MILL AND LUMBER yard; sash, doors, blinds, and building can be added; "No. 1" chance. W T & L, 469 Wabash-av.

A MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING ESTABlishment, with small stock of goods for sale. Excellent stand, good trade, low rent; will sell the entire business, or one-half interest. Apply at 471 West Madison-st.

A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR STORE, with sample-room attached, in one of the finest towns in the West, for sale; business established; good reasons for selling. Inquire of C. H. SWAIN, 84 and 88 Jackson-st.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP, NOW doing a good business. Apply at 194 West Twelfth-st.

CARPENTERS ATTENTION — CARPENTER shop for sale, with every convenience. Sash and blind machinery attached, will be sold cheap for cash. Address, for 3 days, D 86, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS LUNCH ROOM FOR SALE IN good order at a bargain. Inquire at 76 West Randolph-st.

GROCERY FOR SALE, FULL STOCK, GOOD corner, paved streets, first-class neighborhood. Trade all cash. West Side. Address FREIBERGER, 218 Third av.

HOTEL TO LET—COZZENS' HOTEL, OMAHA, Nebraska. Best hotel west of Chicago. Contains 70 rooms. Possession immediately. For particulars, terms, &c., address SETH W. HALE, 23 Broad-st., New York, or GEO. P. BEMIS, Omaha, Nebraska.

HOTEL OF 25 ROOMS, LARGE BARN AND grounds; 45 minutes ride. Good business stand for sale or to rent. EDMUND G. STILES, Rooms 49 and 51 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A HOTEL FOR sale at a bargain. Call at 78 West Randolph-st., basement.

NEW STEAM FLOUR MILL, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE near Chicago; good location; cost $15,000, will be sold at $5,000, long time. Apply to KING & BUDD, 160 West Monroe-st., Chicago, or GEORGE FAULKNER, Arlington, Ill.

OUR WHOLESALE WINE, LIQUOR, AND rectifying business, established 1853, for sale, with lease of store for any convenient time. STEPHANI BROTHERS, 128 West Randolph-st.

SMALL HOTEL, WITH LARGE BUSINESS. Price $4,000, one-third in hand; 130 miles from Chicago. Address Box 480, Bloomington, Ill.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS grocery store for sale, in one of the best localities in the city. Rent low. Address GEO. LITTLE & BRO., 9.7 West Lake-st.

VALUABLE COAL WORKS NEAR PITTSburgh, Pa. The property of the Whitestown Coal and Mining Company, situate on the Pan Handle Railroad, 15 miles west of Pittsburgh, consisting of the land upon which their works, dwellings, &c., are located. Also lease of 200 acres choice coal, having 22 dwellings for miners, 15 eight-wheeled hopper cars, engine and boiler, mules, pit cars, 3,000 feet of siding attached to railroad, track in pit laid mostly with T iron, and everything necessary for the prosecution of the works, which are now in active operation. The whole of this valuable property will be offered at public sale at the Court House in Washington County, Pa., on April 10, 1872, at 1 o'clock p. m. For further information address JOHN CROFT, Commercial Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$300 WILL BUY A GOOD ESTABLISHED business. Address P 15, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in $1,000 stock, with business clearing $300 monthly. Safe, respectable. No bonus or further capital required. 110 W. Madison-st., Room 4.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Everts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, nearly new, 12x24 inch strokes, with fixtures complete, in good running order, including fly wheel, smoke-stack. Inquire at NORTHWESTERN PLANING MILL, No. 75 to 87 West Chicago-av., corner of Green-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ENGINES AND THREE boilers. Inquire of JOHN A. HUCK, 57 North Clark, cor. Michigan, between 11 and 12 o'clock a. m.

FIRST-CLASS BORING AND MORTISING machine, with hub attachment, nearly new, for sale at a bargain. Address WARREN & WELLS, Van Wert, O.

FOR SALE—ONE PLANING AND MATCHING machine, nearly new, brass heads, and in good order, cheap. 324 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ENGINE LATHES ALL SIZES, iron planers, drills, and bolt cutters. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND 16-FOOT bed, 30x116, iron planer. Great bargain, at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—COMBINED PLANER AND matchers surfacers, re-sawing machines. The largest stock to be found in the West. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—STATIONARY ENGINES, BOILers, all sizes, at low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES (BOTH CARriage and draught), mules, harness, lap-robes, wagons, buggies, sleighs, etc., every Tuesday and Saturday of each week, at 421 State-st; also, large black team, weighing 2,400 lbs., from the country. Money advanced on all kinds of goods. O. BRIGGS.

ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL AT PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 794 Michigan-av., of heavy, draft, and business driving horses.

A FINE LOT OF HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES for sale at bargains; also some good single drivers and reliable family horses, with a full guarantee, at 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE JUST REceived another consignment, and are daily receiving the best open buggies in the market; also top buggies, wagons, etc., at lower prices than any other house in the city, by 40 to 50 per cent, and will at any time buy, sell, or exchange horses, buggies and harness. Come and see us at 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State-st.

BOARDERS WANTED AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av., and Twenty-sixth-st. Horses, carriages and harnesses sold at auction. Address.

CHICAGO HORSE MART—FOR SALE CHEAP, 2 heavy teams, 1 roan horse and a gentleman's turn out horse, buggy and harness.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOR A BUGGY, A large draft horse, weighs 1,300, 7 years old, sound and kind. 298 Twenty-ninth st.

FOR SALE—A STRONG DOUBLE TEAM, cheap for cash. Apply this day at 133 West Randolph-st. Must be sold at once.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, HARNESS AND wagon, $175. Call this morning and get a bargain; must sell. KAUFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY, NEARLY new, at a bargain. Apply at 1080 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A HANDSOME YOUNG mare, suitable for business or pleasure, or a saddle horse. E. J. SHULL, 493 Canal st.

FOR SALE—2 TEAMS OF HEAVY HORSES; four good single drivers, at JAQUES HOTEL, 181 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE BREEDING JACK, good Kentucky stock; a sure foal getter; can be seen at Oscar Field's Sale Stable, 42 and 44 Congress-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS CLOSE CARriage at O. Fields' livery stable on Congress-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. Inquire of the owner, LEVI D. BOONE, at John H. Yale's office at the Clifton House, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW BREECHloader, $100. Original cost price, $250. Address M C H, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GRAIN HOPPER SCALES—WE have three Fairbanks Hopper Scales, weighing 4,200 lbs, in perfect order, with grain hoppers; low. NORTON & CO., Oriental Building, Madison-st. Bridge.

FOR SALE—A ROUND-CORNER COUNTER, suitable for any business. Call at 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-FOOT METAL SHOW CASE and stand cheap at 279 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE MAP OF CHICAGO and environs, 5x6 feet, good as new; price $30. 171 West Washington-st., r. at office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A LOT OF SOUND chestnuts in quantities to suit purchasers. Inquire at 173 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE BARBER'S OUTFIT in good condition; will be sold cheap. At 342 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—BRIG PILGRIM, HAS A COMplete suit; nearly new; carries 180,000 feet. Will be sold cheap, as owner wants money. HARTMANN & QUINN, No. 23 West Madison-st., Room 10.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. ELLEN Conway, by her brother, Patrick Sullivan. Please address him at No. 42 Bremer-st.

PERSONAL—WILL MR. DRAKE, OF T. B. Rock Island Argus, please deliver the letters sent us by De La Banta, as they contain several orders for Toiletina. W H F & CO.

PERSONAL—BORN, SIR, IN A LAND OF FREEdom. Meet the person to whom you wrote on the 18th and 19th, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 4th of April next. Answer by letter directed as before.